

February 5, 2003

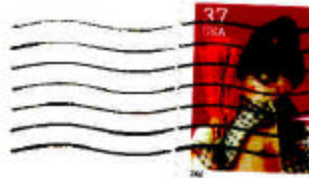
Mr. Joe Berwick



I am an East Carbon concerned citizen. I was to the scoping meeting. I found it very informative. I feel the tippage fees we would receive would be beneficial to the economy of our city, but I do feel the safety issue out-weighs the dollars we would receive. I feel these tailings should go where people are not.

Thank you

East Carbon City  
84520



Joe Berwick  
Moab Project Manager  
US Dept of Energy  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction Co  
81503

Date 2/8/03

TO:



Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. NO, NO, think about our property!
  2. Our Children's Safety. (Wahwah!)
  3. Our water Safety!
  4. Domestic animals! & my Pets!
  5. And, the wild life.
- Think, who anyone are doing!

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name Bullie Cooper  
Address Box 285 - 1/20 3rd St.  
City, State, Zip E. Carbon, UT 84502  
435-288-2471

Date 2/7/03

TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503



This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. The Health & Welfare of the People who live here
2. Our water, which we have little of anyway.
3. Our Wild Life.
4. Our Pets.
5. Our Property Value, which is depressed as it is.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name Reg. Cojiao  
Address 120 3rd West PO Box 295  
City, State, Zip East Carbon, UT. 84520  
Phone 1-435-888-2471

Date 7 Feb 2003



TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. *Danger to the Community.*
2. *Contaminated dust blowing on our property & throughout our area.*
3. *It will result in lowering the value of our ~~residential~~ real estate.*
4. *Contaminating our water supply.*
5. *Hazard of bringing it into our area by truck should there be an accident between here & Mont.*

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

*In other words "Don't even Consider ECDC"*  
Thank you.

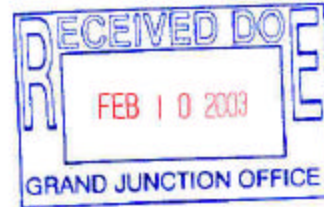
Signed

Name Rayley Hunter

Address Box 296

City, State, Zip East Carbon Utah 84520.

Date 2-6-03



TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. WATER CONTAMINATED
2. Spillage
3. MORE TO COME LATER
4. TRUCK OR TRAIN ACCIDENTS
5. HEALTH CONCERNS

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name Lee & Diane Woolley  
Address Box 96  
City, State, Zip Wellington, UT. 84542

Date 2-6-03



TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. I know how well regulated the land fill is as my husband works there. I'm very concerned!
2. How are you going to stop the dust from blowing around?
3. We didn't make the mess. Keep it there!
4. We were promised when the land fill came here we would never have hazardous waste keep your promises!
5. Promises!

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed Nola Porter

Name Nola Porter

Address P.O. Box 424

City, State, Zip East Carbon, UT 84520

Date February 6, 03

TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503



This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. Environmental Impact
  2. Radioactive Contamination to people within & beyond ECDC
  3. Environmental Contamination to H<sub>2</sub>O, Springs, Air
  4. Dumpsite has never been used for radioactive contamination & shouldn't be changed
  5. Accidental spills & contamination @ site & being shipped/transported
- Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

*Ray A. Sandoval*

Name

Ray Sandoval

Address

1086 East Main Street

City, State, Zip

Wellington, Utah 84542

Date Feb. 8-03



TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. Health about all people of Eastern Utah
2. What it will do to our ground water
3. Wind blowing <sup>contaminated</sup> dust for us all to breathe
4. Accidents and spills worry me greatly.
5. If they do this what next? The whole country will use Utah as a dumping ground. Once started you can't stop them.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed Mary Edmunds

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address 290 W. 4th Ave  
City, State, Zip Paice, Ut. 84501  
2554

WC 59-

I have been following the issue of the tailings pile across the river from Moab intermittently since I moved here in the late 1980s. Most recently, I attended the National Research Council meetings in Moab in January of 2002, their report presentation last summer, and the DOE scoping meeting in Moab last month. I was impressed with the knowledge, scientific inquiry and social inquiry that the National Research Council exhibited, and hope that their recommendations will be heeded. I also hope and believe that the Grand Junction DOE staff, despite underfunding, is intent on examining and recommending the best solution for cleaning up the pile. I wish to suggest a few things for consideration.

Don't spend too much time and money examining the White Mesa mill disposal location, or at least start with the sociological impacts on the White Mesa Utes and the people of Moab. The Ute Reservation boundary is very near the mill, and many Ute families live very nearby. Consider that there is no practical way to move waste south except by going down Main Street in Moab. Visit Moab during spring tourism season and think about that. Look at the town's long history of debate about a highway bypass around Moab to conclude that the reason that there is no bypass is that there is no good route for one.

The highway from I-70 to Price has a very high accident rate and accident fatality rate. Consider that when you look at the option for disposal at the ECDC site.

Look at the history of passage of the Congressional Act that stated that the tailings pile should be moved offsite. Consult your legal staff to get an impression of how a court would rule on the intent of Congress in the wording of that act. Don't waste time and money examining the option of leaving the pile in place if it's not a real option.

Finally, if there is even a 0.1 percent uncertainty about the safety of leaving the pile in place, on the floodplain, choose another option. Consider the lives and health of thousands of residents and millions of visitors to Moab each year. And remember your mandate to clean up the pile for 1000, or at least 200, years.  
Thank you for your consideration.

WC 60

I would like to make three points which demonstrate my opposition to the proposal to make White Mesa a toxic dump site.

1. dismantling of a fledgling tourist industry
2. long term hazards to health
3. violation of trust responsibility

(1) Dismantling of a tourist industry.

Fifteen years ago we bought a trading post that had been slowly crumbling into the ground in Bluff, Utah and in fifteen years of hard work have turned it into a business that has been written up in dozens of national and regional publications from the New York

Times to the Cortez Journal. In April, for example, Sunset Magazine will feature Cow Canyon Trading Post and Restaurant in an article on the Southwest. Tourism is an important economic contributor to San Juan County and one that can show appreciable growth if properly cultivated.

It is dispiriting to see the success of our business directly threatened by a proposal to establish a toxic dump site at White Mesa directly above the drainage that leads to Bluff. Not only is the threat one of contamination of the aquifer that supplies Bluff its drinking water, it is a threat to the industry--cultural and ecological tourism--that Cow Canyon has helped to establish in Southeastern Utah.

We chose this area because of its natural beauty, because of its location at the intersection of two cultures, and because of its location midway between National Parks. Tourists do not have to eat in our restaurant nor to purchase Navajo arts in our trading post; they come because they see it as a destination, as a place to get away from the pollution back home, a place to regenerate, a place to regroup, a place to think again about the world in which they live, a place to relax in a beautiful and safe place.

What, I ask you, could be more disruptive to that interest in coming to Bluff than a toxic dump which lies 20 miles up aquifer? What could be more destructive to the fledgling tourist industry that Cow Canyon is in the forefront of establishing than a toxic dump a few miles north?

#### (2) long term hazard to health

Contaminants are going to move down hill through the medium of water. Contamination of ground water has already been demonstrated by Utah DEQ at White Mesa. After contamination of ground water the next likelihood is contamination of the aquifer. Even more dangerous lies the possibility for catastrophic movement of contaminants in a 100 year or 500 year flood.

Bluff, our residence and the location of our business lies directly down aquifer from White Mesa. Cottonwood wash flows directly from White Mesa through the center of Bluff and would be the direct route of contaminants moving south in a catastrophic flood. Who in their right mind would support depositing of toxic contaminants in a site lying just above them?

#### (3) violation of trust responsibility

In the 1920's (in the so called "last Indian War") all the people from White Mesa were incarcerated in a concentration camp. All the Native Americans from White Mesa--men, women and children--were removed to this concentration camp. It was clearly an illegal act, clearly against the well being of the residents of White Mesa and clearly designed to induce fear in them and intimidate them by armed non-Indians. If the Utes from White Mesa were moved to a concentration camp in the 20's, the proposal to locate a toxic dump site at White Mesa in 2003 is to move the concentration camp to the Utes. The toxic dump on White Mesa will in the long run render their land toxic, contaminate their ground water, and make their homes and land uninhabitable and clearly violates the trust responsibility of the U.S. Government.

PS In dealing with the representatives of NRC over the past decade I can only conclude that their actions have either been characterized by misrepresentation or downright lying in explaining their actions and in analyzing the effects of uranium re-processing at the mill. I should hope that DOE will take another approach.

WC 61

Let this serve as a letter of support for the proposal to construct pipelines and transport slurry to be processed at the IUC White Mesa Mill. After hearing the presentations and reviewing the alternatives the slurry line proposal rises to the top of the list for several reasons. To leave the tailings capped in place does not eliminate the potential damage to the river or surrounding property and development nor does it stop the river from continuing its move toward the contaminated pile. It appears that this would only be a temporary solution with little to no investment return tradeoff. This is the last of several waste sites next to the river that need to be moved. Lets bite the bullet and get it done. A move not using the slurry line to another location is possible and should be considered only if it can be done via railroad due to the community and environmental impact of trucking the waste. This alternative does not however provide the same return that the slurry line option does. Besides the economic impacts that benefit the community and the benefits of recycling and extracting the remaining minerals in the tailings will have, the project can tie directly into solving a culinary water shortage that has been plaguing San Juan County and costing the federal government millions of dollars in drought mitigation over the years. The proposal to use the pipelines when complete to transfer water to the area from the Colorado River pushes the project to the top. Potential plans and investigations are already being discussed for such a pipeline separate from this project. This of course would be mostly paid for through a legislative appropriation handled by Utah's Senators. We have support for this badly needed water development.

We were not only shocked but dismayed at the lack of understanding regarding the issues of public safety. Emotions are high and misunderstanding too numerous to number. We have full confidence that the DOE has the ability to provide the necessary regulatory standards to ensure public safety and environmental compliance. Our education from Utah's Department of Environmental Quality gives us added confidence that the process can be handled safe both publicly and environmentally and that the associated risks are minimal if not non-existent. We encourage a full education program regarding the associated risks so that the public can come to the same conclusions.

Please let us know if we can do anything further to ensure the continued and safe viability of the White Mesa Mill. You have our support of the proposal to transport via slurry through a pipeline process the Moab tailings to the White Mesa Mill and encourage the aggressive pursuit of the further development of the lines for water transportation as the project is complete. It is so important to so many of us here in Southeast Utah.

WC 62

Please include these comments as part of the public scoping process for the Moab Project's EIS. Thank you for this chance to participate.

I have several concerns, mostly regarding the alternative to slurry the Atlas tailings pile to the White Mesa Mill site just south of Blanding, Utah.

Many people in San Juan County suspect that the White Mesa Mill is already technically out of compliance with its license as a re-processing facility. It is currently acting a lot more like a storage facility. There are many concerns about its adequacy as a storage facility, especially regarding the holding ponds, and possible groundwater contamination. This is especially a concern to residents of Bluff. Unlike Blanding which gets its water

"off the mountain", Bluff gets its water from wells in the Navajo Sandstone aquifer, only a few stratigraphic layers down from White Mesa's ponds.

Naturally the prospect of disposing of the radioactive water that would be used to slurry the Atlas material is alarming to those of us downstream of White Mesa.

In addition, the White Mesa Mill is almost 85 miles south of Moab. It is not located in the ideal geological layer, i.e., Mancos Shale. The Klondike Flats site is only 9 miles away from Atlas and it has an existing rail line, and is located in the Mancos Shale. Why isn't it obvious that Klondike Flats is the most practical site available?

The argument that the Atlas material could be slurried to "an existing site" i.e., White Mesa, as opposed to creating a new storage site at Klondike (or elsewhere) is not that convincing. So-called "new" sites have had to be created and monitored in several locations, Durango and Mexican Hat, to name a few. Monitoring will have to be done regardless of location. The White Mesa location may indeed prove to require more rigorous monitoring procedures, given its location atop the porous sandstones of the Morrison Formation.

I sincerely hope that this decision will be made with environmental and health concerns at the forefront; as opposed to political expediency. (Hey, Blanding wants it; let's give it to them!)

Unfortunately we have a very dangerous combination of circumstances in this county: We have very high unemployment rates, many people live in poverty, and the local governments are so desperate to bring in jobs that they actually think storing radioactive waste in their backyard is a good idea. We also have a local citizenry that wants every federal handout they can get; while simultaneously rejecting any kind of environmental regulations required by the government. These are not the people I want safeguarding a dangerous (150 acres!) pile of toxic, ammonia-laden, radioactive stuff.

The idea that they could somehow clean the pipe and then use it to haul Colorado River water to Blanding to grow crops is absolutely ludicrous. What kind of pipe can haul ammonia anyway?

WC 63

I hereby request to be placed on the EIS mailing list and document distribution list as set forth in the Federal Register/Volume 67, #245/Notices p.77969 for all materials related to the Moab Project Environmental Impact Statement.

Following are issues and concerns that the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe requests to be included in the Moab Project EIS. The Tribe opposes the alternative to construct a slurry line to the IUC facility based on the following information.

#### **Public meeting**

On January 23, 2003 the DOE held a meeting at the Ute Mountain Ute community of White Mesa, Utah. The meeting was intended to explain the Moab Project's scope of work. It fell short. First, there were limited minutes taken and no audio recordings of the meeting were recorded to assist; the DOE

in weighing the concerns that many White Mesa residents have regarding the project and the current operations of the International Uranium Corporation Mill (IUC). Second, very little information was given as to what materials actually constitute the Atlas pile. The Ute Tribe provided an interpreter to explain the project to non-English speaking Tribal members. However, so little information was offered by the DOE that subsequently many went away with a limited understanding of the scope of the project.

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe hereby requests another informational meeting to be held in White Mesa in order to accurately discuss the Moab project and the specific portion of the scope of work explaining IUC's proposal to build a slurry line and receive the Atlas pile.

### **Socio-economic impacts**

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe is pursuing a variety of economic development projects for the White Mesa community. The Moab project EIS must address the potential economic impact that disposing the Atlas materials at IUC will have on the Tribe's ability to attract business enterprises. It is understood that there would be an increase of jobs for Tribal and non-tribal members if the IUC proposal were successful. However, the potential negative economic impacts of the IUC proposal -such as impacts on Tribal tourism and ranching enterprises and the future Smart Site Information Technology Center- must be addressed accurately in the EIS.

Furthermore, a cost analysis of the IUC alternative must be conducted. The analysis must fairly explain how IUC, a private corporation, is making a profit from the slurry line alternative. Does removing the small amounts of uranium, vanadium etc. make money for IUC or is the real money made in the long-term storage of the material? Is there even enough recyclable material to support IUC's proposal to reprocess materials in a cost-effective manner? The scope of work does not address this. If a profit is being made by IUC how much Federal money is being funneled in to the IUC alternative so that a private, foreign-owned corporation can benefit at the expense of the Ute, Mountain Ute Tribe and the taxpayers?

### **Cultural Resource and Tribal Historic Properties**

The construction of a slurry line from Moab to IUC impacts an extraordinary amount of prehistoric cultural resources. The country that the slurry proposal crosses is densely scattered with Basketmaker and Archaic archaeological sites. All of these would have to be mitigated in turn adding great expense to the project. Even if the slurry line were to be constructed in existing pipeline right-of-ways archaeological clearance work would be required. This is a relevant cost and a time consuming project.

The area proposed for the slurry line construction has also been used by the Ute Mountain Ute tribe for traditional purposes over hundreds of years. Extensive oral accounting conducted with Ute Tribal members, especially elders, must be undertaken to address and avoid potential impacts on Tribal Historic properties.

Finally, construction of additional lagoon cells at the IUC mill has the potential to impact historic Ute burials. Although claims would be made by federal agencies that the cell expansion area has been archaeologically surveyed the Tribe will require that extensive NAGPRA analysis be conducted.

### **Past EIS documentation**

Two Environmental Impact Statements have been used to support milling activities at the IUC mill since it began operations in the 1970s. The EISs are outdated and antiquated. They do not address nor analyze the environmental impacts that the introduction of new alternative feeds

may have on the cells, cell linings or the air and water resources that the Ute Mountain Tribe relies on. A new EIS must be done to analyze what impacts the Atlas materials could have on the existing IUC lagoons and on the air and water resources. This must be completed prior to any decision-making regarding the IUC proposal.

### **Water Resources**

The slurry line method of delivering materials to the IUC facility includes the use of water from the Colorado River. The EIS must address how water rights will be negotiated in a cost-effective manner while avoiding any potential lawsuits over down stream demands.

If IUC were to forego Colorado River water rights and use water from Recapture Reservoir near Blanding, Utah how will the impacts of allocating water in current drought conditions impact IUC's ability to operate? Furthermore, how would it impact the town of Blanding's drinking water system as well as farmers who irrigate with the water? And is there simply enough water available?

Furthermore, if IUC were to pump water from their deep-water wells at the IUC facility that draw from the Navajo Sandstone Aquifer will they have sufficient water rights to the source? In addition, drawdown will impact White Mesa's drinking water source (the Navajo Sandstone aquifer) and offer an additional conduit for potential contamination to a number of public water system's sole sources of water.

Finally, the slurry alternative includes the potential to deliver water to the Blanding/Monticello area for municipal and agricultural use via the pipeline after the Moab project is completed. This proposal threatens the health of thousands of people because decontamination of this pipeline is not a simple procedure nor is it effective. Furthermore, no mention of pumping, operations and maintenance costs is mentioned in the scope of work. Above all, there is no assurance that if a slurry line is constructed it may not be used in the future to transport other materials to IUC from the rail line outside of Moab, Utah.

All of these points are extremely important and must be included in the EIS.

### **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**

The Atlas pile includes numerous amounts of unaccounted hazardous materials. In order to abide by the rules of RCRA all materials in the Atlas pile must be listed and available to the public. No details in the scope of work stated what compounds or chemicals might be in the Atlas pile. Due to the fact that many materials are unknown or unreported it would be illegal for the DOE to ship material to IUC that risks the health of the White Mesa Utes and their natural resources. In addition to RCRA issues this concern would also be an Environmental Justice matter and a political hotbed where the health of Native Americans is being swept under the carpet. How will an EIS address this concern?

### **Air Quality**

Due to the fact that the IUC facility operates under outdated Environmental Impact Statements a new EIS for the IUC facility must be completed to evaluate potential radiological and other total suspended particulate contaminants in the air at White Mesa. To accurately evaluate the dangers a PM 10 (particulate matter) air monitoring station must be established to measure Hazardous Air Particulates outlined under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Indian country.

Data must be gathered for up to two years in order to establish an accurate baseline. No monitoring exists today on the Ute Mountain Ute / White Mesa reservation.

The Moab Project EIS must evaluate and address air quality issues caused by the evaporation of contaminated waters used in the slurry transportation and cell storage facilities. Also a dust abatement program that is stricter than existing programs at the IUC facility must be required for all alternatives.

### **Water quality**

Water quality issues are already a concern because of the IUC facility. A documented plume of chloroform at the IUC facility is currently being investigated. However, clean up has not begun nor has the origin of the plume been finalized. The existing chloroform plume must be mitigated before it contaminates the springs and seeps that flow on to Ute Mountain Ute Tribal land. It makes absolutely no sense from a water quality and a Clean Water Act standpoint to invite more materials into the IUC facility when past problems created by the operations have not been corrected.

A comprehensive ground water study program needs to be initiated between the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, the State of Utah Department of Environmental Quality and the DOE prior to any discussion concerning the transportation of the Atlas tailings to the IUC facility. This study must address and physically monitor existing groundwater sources and groundwater problems, potential contamination of the Navajo Sandstone aquifer (White Mesa, Utah's sole source of drinking water) as well as the impacts of the introduction of alternative feed to the milling process.

### **Geologic conditions**

The IUC facility was placed at its location in the 1970s because of perceived geologic conditions that made it an acceptable site for a uranium mill. However, is it truly the case?

The IUC facility sits above a coarse-grained porous and permeable sandstone unit called the Dakota Sandstone (Burro Canyon formation) between two large drainages, Cottonwood Wash and Recapture Creek-both drainages to the San Juan River. This formation acts like a giant sponge not only holding water, both contaminated and uncontaminated, but also charging springs that people, livestock and wildlife use. Combine these conditions with IUCs proximity to two public water systems and numerous private wells and the perceived positive **geologic conditions** suddenly disappear.

Additional geologic concerns arise because of the placement of the IUC facility over a large aquifer, the Navajo Sandstone aquifer that provides water to thousands of consumers. Deep water wells at the IUC facility that pump water from the Navajo are potential conduits for contaminants, such as heavy metals, if the upward hydraulic gradient of the aquifer is compromised. Contamination of the Navajo Aquifer is the sole source of drinking water for thousands of people including the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe and must not be compromised by the potential delivery of the Atlas pile to the IUC facility.

### **Transportation**

In addition to transporting the Atlas material via slurry line, trucking of some materials will be required. Increased truck traffic along an already congested highway increases potential injuries to Tribal members including those attending school or shopping in Blanding. In addition, hazardous material spills become more probable.

### **Summary**

On March 13, 2002 the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal council overwhelmingly passed a resolution opposing the construction of the slurry line and the receipt of the Atlas Mill tailings. Their decision was based on numerous factors including many of the aforementioned issues in this document.

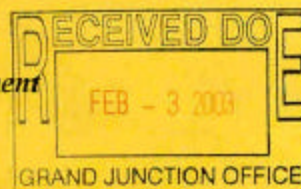
It is apparent to the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, the public and the DOE that the Atlas Mill tailings must be mitigated. The best solution is to move them. However, the IUC alternative benefits only a company and not the towns of Moab, Blanding or Monticello. It certainly does not benefit the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal members living in White Mesa, Utah and the thousands of people who rely on the Navajo Sandstone Aquifer for their culinary water.

The best and the simplest solution for the remediation of the former uranium ore-processing mill is to transport it to Klondike Flats based on the following concepts.

- Socio-economic impacts- Info long term impacts to the Tribe's ability to develop more economic programs while still offering jobs to Tribal members
- Cultural resources-Of limited concern and cost.
- Water Resources- Reduced need for large amounts of water.
- Air quality- reduced need to conduct population based monitoring.
- Water quality reduced need to conduct population based monitoring.
- Transxiortation-Use the existing rail lines. Little construction necessary.
- Geologic conditions- The Mancos shale, an impermeable clay bed over 300 feet thick, combined with an area already managed for uses including a dump with very little incised draining in the area makes the area a viable alternative.

It is of utmost importance that the DOE choose the Klondike Flats alternative based on a sensible scientific, engineering and fiscal approach. The slurry line proposal by IUC is contrary to any rational thinking.

**U.S. Department of Energy  
Moab Project Environmental Impact Statement  
Public Scoping Meeting Response Form  
January 21 - 28, 2003**



This form is provided for you to take notes on or to capture your comments. You are also welcome to take this form home and use it to submit your written comments before February 14, 2003. This form may be turned in at the close of tonight's meeting or mailed to U.S. Department of Energy, Grand Junction Office, Attn: Joel Berwick, 2597 B ½ Road, Grand Junction, Colorado, 81503.

You may also send comments electronically to [moabcomments@gjo.doe.gov](mailto:moabcomments@gjo.doe.gov) or leave a message on the toll-free *Environmental Impact Statement* hotline at 1-800-637-4575.

Thank you for attending.

1-28-03

Dear Sirs,

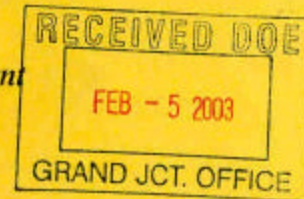
I attended the meeting here in Blanding last week. I was impressed with the good presentation you gave - After hearing of the different options I feel the utilizing the existing site at White Mesa Mill is the only way to go because when it is finished it will be done as far as the tailings go. The wear & tear plus the danger of trucking is not a good plan - The slurry would be for the better plan <sup>and probably cheaper in the long run</sup> Success to you.

Optional Information:

Name: Larue McDaniel Sincerely -  
Mailing Address: 462 So. 200 W. 63-3  
City, State, Zip: Blanding, Utah 84511  
Phone Number: 8 938-678-3793  
Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

My children here agree with me and there are letter writers

**U.S. Department of Energy  
Moab Project *Environmental Impact Statement*  
Public Scoping Meeting Response Form  
January 21 – 28, 2003**



This form is provided for you to take notes on or to capture your comments. You are also welcome to take this form home and use it to submit your written comments before February 14, 2003. This form may be turned in at the close of tonight's meeting or mailed to U.S. Department of Energy, Grand Junction Office, Attn: Joel Berwick, 2597 B ¼ Road, Grand Junction, Colorado, 81503.

You may also send comments electronically to [moabcomments@gjo.doe.gov](mailto:moabcomments@gjo.doe.gov) or leave a message on the toll-free *Environmental Impact Statement* hotline at 1-800-637-4575.

Thank you for attending.

Hello Mr. Berwick

I am a resident of San Juan County UTAH and did attend the Blanding Scoping Meeting. I have been aware of the Atlas pile for a long time and feel strongly that it should be moved to Klondike, the last choice would be to cap it in place. A slurry line would be a very stupid + costly mistake. the land around Klondike is already a waste land and not that visible however white mesa is already on a high ridge and very close to the highway. White mesa also has many cliff dwellings and ruins to the west of the site, it would be very insensitive of you and our culture to dump such a huge waste pile next to the graves and structures of the Pueblo People.

thanks

Concerned Citizen

**Optional Information:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

WC 66

Regarding the Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and to Conduct Public Scoping Meeting, and Notice of Floodplain and Wetlands Involvement for Remediation of Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Site in Grand County, UT as published in the Federal Register, dated 20 December 2002 (Volume 67, Number 245), please place my name on the mailing list for this project.

I look forward to reading the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

WC 67

I am writing as a resident, property and business owner in Bluff, Utah to comment on the proposal to relocate the tailings from the Moab Uranium Mill site to the White Mesa Mill in San Juan County near Blanding and White Mesa Ute reservation. I am strongly opposed to this action by any of the means proposed by the IUC, DOE, NRC. There are many concerns for residents of this area that the White Mesa Mill is not an adequate facility for the dangerous wastes that have already been dumped there. The contamination of our ground waters is not being responsibly tested or addressed by the agencies that are supposed to be monitoring these problems. The actual health response from living near a contaminated mill site does not seem to match the claims or reassurances made by these agencies. People are sick, animals are dying. Many of us feel that the dangers are being marginalized, and that proper testing would reveal that leakage and mishandling of toxic tailings are already an enormous health risk in San Juan County. How could we possibly be interested in seeing more tailings from the Moab Mill compound this problem? What is the wisdom of trying to solve the contamination of one area by irresponsibly adding to the contamination and danger of another site and possibly all the space in between these dumps? Is this because we are a less politically powerful county?

The proposed tailings transport options from Moab to White Mesa are frightening in the scope of their potential for disaster or spillage. Truck transport on a 2 lane, curving highway is too dangerous and puts too many people and miles of uncontaminated country at high risk. Take a drive on that route today and count how many tire screech marks and animal splats you see. Note how many recreationalists are recklessly speeding on the winding canyon highway to get to Moab. Don't add big trucks full of toxic tailings to this mix. The idea of a slurry pipeline has many obvious vulnerabilities, and the potential for an even greater disaster. An examination of pipeline problems and spills in other areas does not reassure me of the safety of that idea. All pipelines, even those carrying benign substances, eventually fail. Then what?

My request is that you do NOT EVEN CONSIDER the relocation of the Moab Mill tailings until a complete, honest, and thorough investigation of the White Mesa Mill facility and capabilities is undertaken. That a study of the existing White Mesa Mill leakage and contamination of our areas ground water is made by an impartial agency not likely to profit from the results of the testing. And that the results of such studies are made available to the public and citizens of the area. DO NOT continue to license these health risks.

It is not unreasonable to require an impeccable level of accountability in methods regarding the safest management and storage of dangerous mill tailings and toxic wastes. Isn't it time to step up to this complicated toxic waste issue with incredible innovation and integrity?

WC 68

I am writing to you in direct protest to the movement of any level of radioactive waste to the ECDC Dump site in East Carbon, Utah.

Furthermore, I wish to make you aware with the dissatisfaction I have with how notification was given regarding the public meeting to discuss this project on January 28, 2003 in East Carbon, Utah. If I had been aware, and I do read the local paper, of this meeting, I would have been in attendance. The whole process was totally insufficient.

I have been the son, who over the last twenty plus years on a daily basis, have assisted my father, Woodrow Pilling, with the necessary work to run and maintain the Big Spring Ranch. When the issue of locating the dump near and or on part of the ranch property came about, I encouraged my Father to support it. This support decision was based on the fact that only incinerated ash from municipal waste was to ever be put in place. Further a plan was disclosed to us that with the placement of cells as well their height and the future plans of planting grass the impact would be minimal to maintaining a ranch that has been in place for over a 100 years. Further it gave my father the opportunity to own lands that in the past he had only had through lease rights.

This ranch is my retirement, my future, my wife's future and my children's future. Contamination of the soil, water and endangerment of my livestock is not an option for me. The ranch springs are directly below the dump cells. I have every intention of being a good neighbor to ECDC and the communities close to the ranch. I have asked that they keep their word and I in turn will keep mine. However, to do so the option your agency is considering of bringing in radio active contaminants of any sort to ECDC voids any possibility of them living up to their original commitment.

I am asking you to get all the contracts and public notices from the original ECDC proposal, as well as the environmental elements into your hands, and once fully apprised of the situation I am sure you will abandon this proposal.

WC 69

On behalf of the Grand County Council I am writing this letter to express the opinions of the Grand County Council regarding the Atlas Tailings Environmental Impact Statement for remediation of the site and vicinity properties.

The Grand County Council has always advocated for the removal of the tailings and clean up of the groundwater contamination. Not only do we want the tailings moved, but we want the tailings moved to the Klondike Flats site. The Klondike site is the most

practical location because of distance, safety, cost, as well as an economic benefit to Grand County.

Our concerns with the other site locations be considered are: (1) in the vicinity of the Crescent Junction site Williams Pipeline is considering constructing a tank station (2) the main concern with the EDCDC site is the distance that the tailings would have to be transported and, (3) we strongly oppose the White Mesa Mill site due to the waste being hauled through the City of Moab as well as the need to construct slurry lines for 85 miles from Moab to the mill.

Thank your for allowing us the opportunity to express our opinion. You may contact the Council at (435) 259-1346 if more information is needed.

WC 70

The Resource Development Coordinating Committee (RDCC), representing the State of Utah, has reviewed this proposal. The Department of Environmental Quality comments:

The State's position and its recommendation to the DOE is that the Moab Mill Tailings be removed *from the current location on* the Colorado River. This position is based on four (4) fundamental findings, as outlined below:

1. *Potential for the Colorado River to migrate and de-stabilize trite pile.* Recent DOE studies on the age and tinning of river migration near the current tailings site have not been definitive. This lack of understanding makes predictions of future river migration unreliable. While engineering solutions to control river migration could be applied, they are not easy, cheap, or guaranteed self-sustaining. In light of this risk, removal of the pile and stabilization in a new location outside of the river's floodplain is the preferred solution. Such action will eliminate the risk of catastrophic discharge to the river and subsequent adverse immediate and long term impacts on downstream water quality, wildlife and endangered species habitat, the adjacent Matheson Wetlands Preserve, and recreational uses on the Colorado River.
2. *Removal of tile tailings pile will eliminate the contamination source and improve local Colorado River water quality.* Leaving the pile in place will bestow a legacy of pollution that will be difficult to control and will endure for generations. As with catastrophic discharge, contamination will impact downstream water quality, wildlife and endangered species habitat, the adjacent Matheson Wetlands Preserve, and recreational uses on the Colorado River.
3. *Millions of United States citizens rely on water from the Colorado River.* Efforts to prevent contamination near the pollution source are more effective than additional water treatment technology that might be used downstream after the water is already contaminated.

4. *The tailings pile and its pollution reside as a blight on the doorstep of a national park.* Arches National Park is a sanctuary that the federal government protects for the benefit of the public, Removal of *the pile* to another location will improve both the local environment and the resources adjoining Arches National Park.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding these comments, please call Bill Sinclair at the Division of Radiation Control at 801-536-4255,

The Committee appreciates the opportunity to review this proposal. Please direct any other written questions regarding this correspondence to the Resource Development Coordinating Committee at the above address or call Carolyn Wright at (801) 538-5535 or John Harja at (801) **538-5559**.

WC 71

Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice submits the following scoping comments for the draft Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed, remediation of the Moab Uranium . Mill Tailings; Site in Grand County, Utah.

We submit these comments on behalf of and at the request of our constituents and members in San Juan County and Grand County, Utah as well as in communities and Native Nations living along and near the Colorado River. in Nevada, California and Arizona.

**Summary:**

The Department of Energy must reject the No Action Alternative and instead must move the radioactive and toxic materials from the Moab Tailings Site to. a more secure, safe and

. appropriate location. Although additional information is necessary to evaluate many of the possible off-site alternatives, the White Mesa Mill must be immediately rejected and excluded from any and all consideration.

An oil=site alternative must be chosen that is most protective of human health and the . environment,. minimizes impacts on wildlife and sensitive ecosystems, protects invaluable cultural and aesthetic resources, and complies with all legal mandates including environmental justice, trust responsibility to Native Nations and Native peoples, and protection of sacred sites.

In addition; the Department of Energy (DOE) must address its failure to:

- adequately explore the implications of remediation alternatives on the cost and practicability of cleanup of contaminated groundwater on the Moab site,
- . take "a precautionary approach, that is, one that is self-consciously risk averse .and therefore takes remedial actions even when harm is not clearly demonstrated, argues for erring on the side of contaminant reduction and removal to safer locations" as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences recommendations for long-term management of DOE sites,
- fails to estimate and budget for contingencies-that are sure to arise,
- spends too little -attention on characterizing alternatives other than cap-in-place,

especially with regard to site geology, soils, hydrology, the presence of and . endangered species, aesthetic impacts, archaeological and sacred sites and environmental , justice,

- provide adequate information about the several off-site alternatives including White Mesa, Green River, Crescent Junction, East Carbon and Envirocare.

**I. The White Mesa Uranium Mill must be immediately rejected as an alternative:**

The Department of Energy is legally and factually mandated to reject the White Mesa I Uranium Mill owned by International Uranium Corporation as a possible off-site alternative for disposal of the material from the Moab site.

The White Mesa Mill is located immediately adjacent to the White Mesa Ute Reservation, and just a few miles from the Navajo reservation. Tribal members of the White Mesa Ute reservation; along with the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, are in opposition to bringing the toxic and radioactive material from the Moab site to the White Mesa mill. Tribal. members have testified in the scoping meetings land historically - about their concern of health impacts from the treatment and disposal of toxic and radioactive material so close to their homes and on land that is profoundly sacred: -

The problems with the White Mesa site cannot be mitigated and therefore the site cannot be considered ass a reasonable alternative. Greenaction joins tribal members in identifying the following reasons that the White Mesa Mill must be rejected immediately from consideration:

(1) IUC White Mesa Mill is too close to a, populated area = the White Mesa Ute Reservation: The White Mesa Mill's location directly next to the White Mesa Ute Reservation makes it an unacceptable location for treating and disposing of the toxic and radioactive material from Moab. Its close proximity to the reservation creates an unacceptable health risk to local residents. Moving the contaminants next to a populated community would violate one of the goals of the Moab remediation project - protecting public health by moving the tailings pile away from an area where harm could occur.

(2) Bringing Moab contaminants to White Mesa Mill would directly and illegally desecrate.

ancient sacred, cultural and archaeological sites known, to be at White Mesa:

It is a well-documented fact that the White Mesa Mill was built directly, on top of and next to

more than 200 known archaeological sites, including many ceremonial kivas, burials, habitation and storage sites, pottery and other important artifacts.

Although the desecration of these sacred; cultural and archaeological sites that has already occurred at White Mesa during construction and operation of the White Mesa Uranium Mill cannot be undone, further desecration can and must cease immediately. The Department of Energy is prohibited as a matter of law and public policy to authorize further desecration of sacred sites. .

During the; scoping meetings held in January by the Department of Energy in Moab, Blanding and White Mesa, White Mesa Ute people spoke of the sacred sites at and next to the White Mesa Uranium facility.

The U.S. government has had direct knowledge of the sacredness and cultural value of White Mesa since before the facility was first built. A number of archaeological studies were done on this site for the mill project proposal, and the "Final Environmental Statement related to operation of White Mesa. Uranium Project, Docket No. 40-8681" performed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission in May 1979 also documents and acknowledges the significance of White Mesa.

We incorporate the following documents into our scoping comments, and the Department of Energy would have to acknowledge and incorporate these documents into any Environmental Impact Study being done on the Moab remediation project if you were to further consider the IUC White Mesa Mill as a possible off-site alternative.

Final Environmental Statement related to operation of White Mesa Uranium Project, Docket No. 40-8681" performed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission in May 1979

Archaeological Excavations on White Mesa, San Juan County, Utah, 1979 by Laurel Casjens, et. al, Antiquities Section (For Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc) Volume I, Chapters. 1 thru 7, June, 1980.

Archaeological Excavations on White Mesa; San Juan County, Utah, 1979 by Laurel Casjens., et al, Antiquities Section (For Energy Fuels Nuclear; Inc) Volume I, Chapters 8 thru 11, June, 1980

Archaeological Excavations on White Mesa.; San Juan County, Utah, 1979 by Laurel Casjeits., et al, Antiquities Section (For Energy Fuels Nuclear, Iric) Volume I, Chapters 12 thru 19, June 1980

Archaeological Excavations on White Mesa, San Juan County, Utah, 1979 by Laurel Casjens, et al, Antiquities Section (For Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc) Volume I, Chapters 20 thru 25

White Mesa ,Archaeological Survey, Preliminary Report by Laurel A. Casjens and Gregory L. Seward, for EnergyFuels Nuclear, Ind., February, 1980

Excavations at 42Sa6384, White Mesa, San Juan County, Utah, by Kay Sargent for Energy. Fuels Nuclear, Inc, November 1979

An Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory Conducted on White Mesa, San Juan County, Utah; by Richard A. Thompson, Southern Utah State College, December 7, 1977, International Learning and Research, Inc., submitted to the Bureau of Land Management and to the Antiquities Section of the Utah Division of State History in behalf of Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc.

On page 2-17 .of the Final Environmental Statement related to operation of White Mesa Uranium Project, Docket :No: 40-8681 performed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission in May 1979 is study (Section 2:5.2:3 "Archaeological Sites") it states in relevant, part:

"Archaeological surveys of portions of the entire project site were conducted between the fall of 1977 and the spring of 1979. During the survey, 121 sites were recorded and all were **determined to have an affiliation with the San Juan Anasazi who occupied this area of Utah from about 0 A.D. to 13,00 A.D. All but 22 of the sites were with in the project boundaries....**"

On page 2-19 the report states: "Archaeological test excavations were conducted by the. Antiquities Section, Division of State History, in the spring of 1978, on **20 sites located in the area to be occupied by tailings cells 2, 3; and 4.** Of these sites, twelve were deemed by the State Archaeologist to have significant National Register potential and four possible significance. The primary determinant of significance in this study was the presence of structures, though storage features and pottery artifacts were also common. In the fall of 1978, a surface survey was conducted on much of the previously unsurveyed portions of the proposed mill site: Approximately. 45 archaeological sites were located during this survey, some of *which* are believed to be of equal or greater significance than the more significant sites from the earlier study."

On page 2,20 the report states that "The determination by the Keeper of the National, Register on April 6, 1979, was that **the White Mesa Archaeological District is eligible for inclusion in the National Register.**"

*The* archaeological study done by Laurel A: Casjens and Gregory L. Seward for Energy Fuels Nuclear (Preliminary Report, White Mesa Archaeological Survey, February, 1980) surveyed approximately eight square miles on White. Mesa. "Two hundred and sixteen prehistoric, and two historic archaeological sites and two paleontological sites were located  
(Page x, Abstract).

The numerous archaeological studies referenced above include detailed descriptions of the many sacred and other cultural and archaeological sites at White Mesa.' These, studies include many descriptions and photos of sacred ceremonial kivas; habitation and storage structures, pottery and other artifacts. -It is acknowledged that the Anasazi people used this area heavily for over 1200 years, **living and** dying here. These studies also document the destruction of many of these sites, including photos of backhoes being used to "salvage" sites.

Unfortunately, *the* federal government has consistently ignored and violated mandates to protect the sacred, cultural and archaeological- sites at White Mesa, allowing the ongoing treatment and. disposal of radioactive and toxic material to unequivocally desecrate these sites.

(3) The Department of Energy is prohibited from allowing the desecration of sacred; cultural and archaeological sites such as those present at White Mesa, and from allowing disproportionate and discriminatory impacts on the minority and low-income residents of White Mesa and nearby Native communities.

**Executive Order 13007; May 24, 1996: Protecting Indian Sacred Sites:**

The Department of Energy must comply with the mandates of Executive Order 13007 and protect Indian Sacred Sites at White Mesa. The Executive Order 13007 states in relevant part: "...in order to protect and preserve Indian religious practices, it is hereby ordered: Section 1. Accommodation of Sacred Sites. (a) in managing Federal lands, each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of Federal lands shall, to the extent practicable... (2) avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred-sites."

Section (iii) defines "Sacred Site" as follows: "any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that, is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred, by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by; an Indian religion, provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site."

The presence of significant sacred Indian sites, at White Mesa, including federal public lands near the IUC facility, is **fully** documented. The treatment and disposal of toxic and radioactive materials at the mill impact the sanctity of these sites.

**Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act and National Historic Preservation Act;**

The Department of Energy acknowledges in your Draft Preliminary Plan for Remediation that "Cultural resources are protected by these acts and by their implementing regulations. The regulations at 36 CFR 800 require federal agencies to take into account the effect of their proposed action on a structure or object that is included on or, eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and establishes procedures to identify and provide for preservation of historic and archaeological data that might be destroyed through alteration of terrain as a result of federal action." These Acts would thus prohibit the Department of Energy from approving further desecration of the many known significant sacred and archaeological sites at White Mesa.

Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, February 11, 1994.

The Department of Energy must comply with the mandates of the Executive Order on Environmental Justice and therefore must reject the White Mesa Uranium Mill, as a possible site for the Moab radioactive and toxic materials.

This Executive Order prohibits federal agencies from taking action that, would have a discriminatory impact on. minority and low-income populations such as the residents of the White- Mesa Ute Reservation living next to the IUC facility.

The Executive Order states that "each Federal agency, shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health-or environmental effects of its programs, policies; and activities on minority populations and tow-income populations."

The Order further acknowledges that federal decisions must help protect minority, and low income populations" subsistence consumption: "In order to assist in identifying the need for ensuring protection of populations with differential patterns of subsistence consumption of fish and wildlife, Federal agencies, whenever practicable and appropriate; shall collect; maintain, and analyze information on the consumption patterns of populations who principally rely on fish" and/or wildlife for subsistence."

The Department .of Energy is thus mandated to make achieving environmental justice part of its mission. The treatment and disposal at White Mesa of toxic and radioactive material from ,the Moab site would have a discriminatory and disproportionate impact on the people of color and-low-income population of the White Mesa Ute reservation :and nearby Navajo residents as well. Health, environment; subsistence and sacred and cultural sites would all be threatened and disproportionately. impacted in violation of the Executive Order on Environmental Justice.

Therefore, the Department of Energy, thus cannot allow toxic and radioactive materials to be sent to the 'White Mesa Uranium Mill located directly next to the White Mesa Ute Reservation and directly on-top of and next to sites with profound sacred, cultural and archaeological significance

**Federal Trust Responsibility to Indian People:** The Department of Energy is mandated to uphold federal trust responsibility to Indian tribes and Indian peoples. Authorizing the treatment and disposal of toxic and .radioactive materials so close to the White Mesa Ute Reservation. and on top of and .next to so many documented sacred sites would violate federal trust responsibility.

This trust responsibility includes the requirement. of full consultation and coordination with Indian Tribal governments as set forth in Executive Order 13175, November 6; 2000: The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe is on record opposing the possible shipment of the Moab uranium tailings materials to the White Mesa Uranium. Mill, and the Tribe's position must be respected.

(4) **Threat of groundwater contamination:** The toxic and radioactive material .threatens groundwater needed by nearby residents at White Mesa and other nearby areas. Bringing an enormous amount of toxic and radioactive material .from the Moab site for storage, treatment, disposal and ."evaporation" threatens groundwater: The IUC proposal to use vast - but unquantified - amounts of water to slurry

(5) **Air Pollution:** The toxic and radioactive material can contaminate the White Mesa community and other nearby residents through air pollution. The area around White Mesa has frequent high winds that can spread the contamination onto the reservation.

(6) **Impact on Wildlife:** Ute and Navajo people living in the vicinity of the White Mesa Mill, have reported that deer and other animals have, been increasingly having tumors. Local, residents, also report that wildlife frequently are present on the site of the IUC facility.

(7) **Impact on Subsistence:** Some Ute and Navajo people living near the ILTC facility practice subsistence hunting, and, additional toxic and radioactive materials at the IUC facility poses a risk of contamination of wildlife hunted for food by local residents.

(8) **Impact on Gathering and Use of Medicinal Herbs and Plants:** Some local Ute and Navajo people gather and use medicinal herbs and plants from White Mesa. They are fearful that; these important, herbs and plants used for medicine and ceremonies are being contaminated.

(9) **Proposed slurry line** would waste and contaminate vast amounts of scarce **water resources and have significant negative impacts on the environment that cannot** be mitigated:

IUC has failed to, provide information on how much water would be needed for their proposed slurry line to bring the Moab material to their mill at White Mesa. It is clear, however; that, massive amounts of water would be needed for this project. It is also clear that the water would become contaminated after being used to slurry the toxic and radioactive materials. Using valuable water resources to slurry contaminated material is unwise at, any time, but is reckless at a time of drought.

The contaminated water ultimately would be placed in evaporation ponds: These evaporation ponds are unacceptable for several reasons: (1) new areas would be constructed on to build the ponds; further desecrating the sacred sites in the area; (2) contaminants would be evaporated into the air, and (3) contaminants would eventually leach the soil and groundwater as all evaporation ponds will leak at some point; even if lined.

Building a giant slurry, line all the, way from the Colorado River to White Mesa would have an enormous, negative impact on the environment Both the construction of the pipeline itself, and possible spillage if the slurry pipelines would break, are significant impacts that cannot be-mitigated. In addition, the slurry pipeline would go through an area that in its entirety is rich in archaeological sites, has great natural beauty unique in the world, and may also contain endangered species. Impacts on the environment, wildlife, archaeological and aesthetic impacts, would have to be analyzed for every foot of the proposed pipeline - timely and costly endeavor that can be avoided by acknowledging the slurry pipeline would have a .major significant negative impact and cannot be approved.

(10). **Toxic waste and .toxic debris** should not be sent to the IUC facility:

It is acknowledged that toxic waste was dumped in the vicinity of the Moab tailings pile. It is also acknowledged that toxic and radioactive debris is at the site and would be sent to and off-site alternative chosen. It is inappropriate to take this material to a facility licensed as a uranium mill.

(11) Approval of White Mesa Mill Alternative Would Trigger Significant Protest:

Approval by Department of Energy of White Mesa as the alternative would trigger legal challenges as well as significant peaceful but direct protests by tribal members, Greenaction *and other local* residents. The high cost of responding to these legal actions, and *protests and* the resulting delays in proceeding with *the* project must be evaluated.

**(12) White Mesa was not properly identified in Scoping documents or Federal Register**

As White Mesa was not properly identified in either the scoping documents or Federal Register, it cannot be considered The Federal Register and other Department of Energy documents and maps completely omitted the fact that the White Mesa Ute reservation is the closest community to the IUC facility -- the reservation was not even mentioned in any notice, document or map to date in the scoping process. The failure to acknowledge the existence of the White Mesa Ute reservation and its proximity to the IUC facility is a serious defect in your notice and process.

**(13) Failure to Translate Testimony in Navajo Language Is a Serious Defect in Scoping Process:**

Although a scoping meeting was held for the Navajo Nation, it was held in Blanding and not on the reservation - meetings should have been held in Blanding and on the Navajo reservation. At the meeting for the Navajo Nation, a Navajo Elder testified. Her testimony was not taken or recorded - completely ignored. In addition, a Navajo and myself both then asked for translation so the Elder's testimony could be recorded and so the public would understand what she said. The Department of Energy facilitator's response was to demand I be quiet and rejected my complaint and failed to register my objection to testimony not being translated or recorded. The failure to translate the Elder's comments and the failure to register my objection to the lack of translation is an error in your process and a violation of environmental justice.

II. The Moab tailings pile must be moved to a **safe and** appropriate site away **from the Colorado River:** The National Academies Board on Radioactive Waste Management has stated that tailings at the Moab site "represent a hazard that essentially lasts forever." Given the almost unlimited nature of the risk to environment and health posed by the cap-in place option, an off-site alternative must be chosen - especially since a groundwater interim action is already planned to mitigate the immediate risks posed by contaminants reaching the Colorado River.

**(1) Groundwater Remediation:**

Since, groundwater treatment is required under all alternatives, it is unfortunate that it has been given so little prominence in the "prescoping" process. The National Academy of Sciences Board on Radioactive Waste Management states that there are still "unresolved questions" with regard to "understanding interactions between water and the pile, and designing a cleanup plan for contaminated water. It seems premature to decide as the DOE has, that "after contaminant concentrations are significantly decreased by the active remediation, natural flushing processes will reduce concentrations to acceptable standards within the 100-year regulatory time frame" and that "groundwater remediation and compliance strategy will be essentially the same for the cap-in-place, treatment, or off-site disposal alternatives..."

It is not clear that any remediation effort in a cap-in-place alternative **would** not be ongoing, exceeding the 100-year time limit imposed by EPA groundwater standards since the contaminant plume in groundwater would remain covered by *the* disposal cell and not available for remediation. It is clearly beyond the current technology to engineer *a* cap that would prevent "significant infiltration" of water through either precipitation or flooding that would have an indefinite life. According to the NAS, the DOE's general experience at other mill tailings sites suggests that the hydraulic conductivity of the cover should be expected to increase by one to two orders of magnitude over time. Thus, recharge rates of water infiltrating (or draining) through the pile could be substantially larger than now estimated..." They conclude that it is hard to imagine a response to these events that does not rely in some way on active institutional management over the long term (i.e., beyond the regulatory time frame of 100 years for active institutional management of ground water remediation).

(2).

### **Long-term Risks**

It seems clear that *any* selected alternatives should minimize risk not only for the near-term, but also for the foreseeable future. In this regard, the cap-in place alternative must be rejected for several major reasons:

The site is located adjacent to the Colorado River, a major water and recreational, resource for tens of millions of people; It is within 1 mile of Arches National Park, 12 miles from Canyonlands National Park, and directly ***across the*** river from Moab Marsh;

The site sits on at the confluence of the Moab Wash, an ephemeral stream that flows into the Colorado River during periods of high precipitation and snowmelt.

It is also immediately adjacent to the upper boundary of the 100-year flood plain of the Colorado River. As recently as 1984, the site was flooded and anecdotal evidence suggests that water may have risen at least four feet up the base of the pile. More recent flooding occurred in the last few years.

The trace of the Moab Fault runs directly beneath the tailings pile. "From July 1979 to **June** 1987, about 1,100 earthquakes up to magnitude 3.3 were recorded within a 125-mile radius of Moab"

Finally, there is arising demand for land in the Moab area since it is a popular recreational destination. Over time, development will increase the risk both for human exposure due to natural accidents, and for human intrusion into the pile.

Given the almost unlimited time frame for management of a disposal cell, and the impossibility of engineering for all contingencies, it appears that a solution utilizing the Moab site fails to take a "precautionary approach; that is, one that is self-consciously risk averse and therefore takes remedial actions even when harm is not clearly demonstrated, argues for erring on the side of contaminant reduction and removal to safer locations" as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences recommendations for long-term management of DOE legacy waste sites.

A prudent and consciously risk-averse approach would preclude locating even a "stabilized" pile in a floodplain, especially with an active seismic fault running underneath. In addition, there are serious unanswered questions about the effectiveness of, groundwater remediation if the pile remains in place. The pile needs to be moved away from the Colorado River.

### **III Budget Contingencies:**

Although assigning costs to contingencies is uncertain at best, it would be prudent to assume that unforeseen exigencies will occur over the lifetime of remediation. If cost is used as the main criteria for selecting an alternative, some budgetary weight must be assigned to alternatives that present more foreseeable risks for contingencies over the long-term. Of the two alternatives under discussion, cap-in-site offers the most uncertainties, especially with regard to the term of groundwater remediation, and the risk of catastrophic disposal cell failure through flooding, seismic instability, or lateral migration of the Colorado River. Also, the costs and delays associated with legal action and protests if the White Mesa Uranium Mill or cap-in-place are chosen must be evaluated.

### **IV. Inadequate Characterization of Alternatives**

It is clear from the report that the cap-in-place alternative has received the most attention from the Department of Energy. Since the DOE did not perform any characterization or modeling activities, information used to complete the plan was extracted from existing documents such as the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's 1999 final Environmental Impact Statement and the Moab Trustee report of the hydrogeologic and geochemical characteristics of the site. Since other alternatives have not received equal scrutiny, there is a dearth of information characterizing their suitability for a disposal site. Before a site selection decision is made, more complete information is needed on archaeological sites, threatened and endangered species, hydrology, geology, and soils at alternative sites and environmental justice impacts.

### **V. Klondike, Flats Alternative:**

Full study should be done of the Klondike Flats and other off-site alternatives (however the White Mesa alternative needs to be immediately excluded). On page 2-13 of your Draft Preliminary Plan for Remediation, additional concerns are raised due to confusing statements. Your document says a "riprap source has been identified 17 miles south of the Moab site on private property referred to as the Kane Creek site." You must study the impacts of creating a new quarry site at that location, and also determine if that is really the Kane Creek area. We have concerns about a new industrial development 17 miles south of Moab, and all impacts of such a development must be studied.

In addition, your draft plan then states that the riprap would be "...transported to the relocated site by rail," but there is no rail line there. Will you build a rail line? If so, that would have enormous additional negative impacts and cannot be approved.

The plan also states that the commercial pit in Spanish Valley would be used for gravel and cobbles. That facility has concerned neighbors in both San Juan and Grand County due to noise and air pollution, and the increase in pollution, noise and truck traffic must be fully evaluated.

February 11, 2003



To: Joel Berwick  
Moab Project Manager  
US Dept. Of Energy  
Grand Junction Office, 2597 B3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503

From: Jim Hardin  
Service Area Board, Trustee  
P.O. Box 310  
Bluff, UT 84512

RE: Comments on relocating the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Site

Cc: The Honorable Michael O. Leavitt  
The Honorable Mike Dmitrich  
Tom Rice, Director, Ute Mountain Environmental Dept.  
Dianne R. Nielson, Executive Director, Dept. of Environmental Quality  
William J. Sinclair, Director, Division of Radiation Control  
Connie Nakahara, Environmental Engineer Nuclear Waste  
Leah Ann Lamb, Director, Planning and Public Affairs  
David Ariotti, Southeastern Utah District Health Dept.  
Jessie H. Roberson, Assistant Secretary of Environmental Management  
Raymond P. Berube, Assistant Secretary for Environment  
Carol M. Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Policy and Compliance  
C. Rick Jones, Assistant Secretary for Health & Safety

I am writing as a resident of Bluff, Utah to comment on the proposal to relocate the tailings from the Moab Uranium Mill site to the White Mesa Mill in San Juan County near Blanding and White Mesa Ute Reservation. I am strongly opposed to this action by any of the means (truck transport or slurry pipe) currently proposed by the DOE and IUC.

There are many concerns for residents of this area that the White Mesa Mill is not an adequate facility for the dangerous wastes that have already been dumped there. The contamination of our ground water is not being responsibly tested or addressed by the agencies that are supposed to be monitoring these problems. The actual health response from living near a contaminated mill site does not seem to match the claims or reassurances made by these agencies. People are sick and animals are dying. Many of us feel that the dangers are being marginalized and that proper testing would reveal that leakage and mishandling of toxic tailings are already an enormous health risk in San Juan County. How could we possibly be interested in seeing more tailings from the Moab Mill to compound this problem? What is the wisdom of trying to solve the contamination of one area by irresponsibly adding to the contamination and danger of another site? Along with the possibility of

contaminating all the space between these two sites. Is this because we are a less politically powerful county?

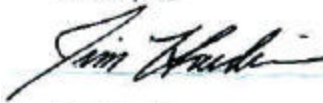
The proposed tailings transport options from Moab to White Mesa are frightening in the scope of the potential for disaster and/or spillage. Truck transport over an 85-mile stretch of two-lane, curving highway, including a deer migration area, is too dangerous. It puts many people and miles of uncontaminated country at high risk. I urge you to take a drive on that route today and count the tire skid marks and obvious animal-kill road discolorations you see. As you take this drive, note how many vehicles pulling trailers with recreational "toys", and tourists (during season) are recklessly speeding on the road. Please don't add more big trucks full of toxic tailings to this already dangerous mix.

The idea of a slurry pipeline has many obvious vulnerabilities and the potential for an even greater disaster. An examination of pipeline problems and spills in other areas does not reassure me of the safety of that idea. All pipelines, even those carrying benign substances, eventually fail. Then what? Would you want to drink the water from one of these areas?

My request is that you do not even consider the relocation of the Moab Mill tailings to Blanding/White Mesa. I am requesting a complete, honest, and thorough investigation of the White Mesa Mill facility and capabilities. That the study of the White Mesa Mill leakage and contamination of our area ground water is made by an impartial agency not likely to profit from the results of the testing. I strongly feel a representative of the local community should participate in this study. I am willing to volunteer as that participant. I am also requesting that the results of this study are made available to the public and citizens of San Juan County. Please do not continue to license these health risks.

It is not unreasonable to require an impeccable level of accountability in methods regarding the safest management and storage of dangerous mill tailings and toxic wastes. Isn't it time to step up to this complicated toxic waste issue with incredible innovation and integrity?

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jim Hardin", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Jim Hardin

February 11, 2003



To: Mr. Joel Berwick  
Moab Project Manager, US Dept. of Energy  
Grand Junction Office, 2597 B3/4 Rd.  
Grand Junction, CO 81503

From: Renee Hutto  
P.O. Box 455  
Bluff, UT 84512

RE: Comments on relocating the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Site

Cc: The Honorable Michael O. Leavitt  
The Honorable Mike Dmitrich  
Tom Rice, Director, Ute Mountain Environmental Dept.  
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Connie Nakahara, Environmental Engineer Nuclear Waste  
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Jessie H. Roberson, Assistant Secretary of Environmental Management  
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I am writing as a resident of Bluff, Utah to comment on the proposal to relocate the tailings from the Moab Uranium Mill site to the White Mesa Mill in San Juan County near Blanding and White Mesa Ute Reservation. I am strongly opposed to this action by any of the means (truck transport or slurry pipe) currently proposed by the DOE and IUC.

There are many concerns for residents of this area that the White Mesa Mill is not an adequate facility for the dangerous wastes that have already been dumped there. The contamination of our ground water is not being responsibly tested or addressed by the agencies that are supposed to be monitoring these problems. The actual health response from living near a contaminated mill site does not seem to match the claims or reassurances made by these agencies. People are sick and animals are dying. Many of us feel that the dangers are being marginalized and that proper testing would reveal that leakage and mishandling of toxic tailings are already an enormous health risk in San Juan County. How could we possibly be interested in seeing more tailings from the Moab Mill to compound this problem? What is the wisdom of trying to solve the contamination of one area by irresponsibly adding to the contamination and danger of another site? Along with the possibility of contaminating all the space between these two sites. Is this because we are a less politically powerful county?

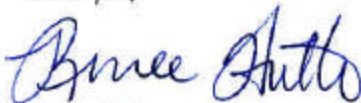
The proposed tailings transport options from Moab to White Mesa are frightening in the scope of the potential for disaster and/or spillage. Truck transport over an 85-mile stretch of two-lane, curving highway, including a deer migration area, is too dangerous. It puts many people and miles of uncontaminated country at high risk. I urge you to take a drive on that route today and count the tire skid marks and obvious animal-kill road discolorations you see. As you take this drive, note how many vehicles pulling trailers with recreational "toys", and tourists (during season) are recklessly speeding on the road. Please don't add more big trucks full of toxic tailings to this already dangerous mix.

The idea of a slurry pipeline has many obvious vulnerabilities and the potential for an even greater disaster. An examination of pipeline problems and spills in other areas does not reassure me of the safety of that idea. All pipelines, even those carrying benign substances, eventually fail. Then what? Would you want to drink the water from one of these areas?

My request is that you do not even consider the relocation of the Moab Mill tailings to Blanding/White Mesa. I would also like to request a complete, honest, and thorough investigation of the White Mesa Mill facility and capabilities. That the study of the White Mesa Mill leakage and contamination of our area ground water is made by an impartial agency not likely to profit from the results of the testing. And that the results of this study are made available to the public and citizens of San Juan County. Please do not continue to license these health risks.

It is not unreasonable to require an impeccable level of accountability in methods regarding the safest management and storage of dangerous mill tailings and toxic wastes. Isn't it time to step up to this complicated toxic waste issue with incredible innovation and integrity?

Thank you,



Renee Hutto

RECEIVED

FEB 13 2003

GRAND JCT. OFFICE

Feb. 2003

Dear Mr. Berwick,

Thank you for the opportunity to share my concerns with you about the uranium mill tailings in Moab.

As a new resident (I moved here in 1993) to East Carbon, I was not here when all the meetings were held prior to ECDC building the garbage dump. I have no first hand knowledge of who said what or what promises or guarantees were made to local residents by ECDC. My friends & neighbors are in agreement though, that among other promises, ECDC guaranteed they would not accept this type of waste. I believe they aren't even licensed to.

My concern with ECDC receiving the tailings is that they don't do a good job of taking care of the garbage they already have. I can completely understand having a little clean up after some of our huge windstorms but even our regular average winds create lots of blowing trash. Once in a while some of it is picked up - but never all of it.

A second concern I do have first hand knowledge of, is the truck arriving at ECDC in the middle of the night. Some other folks have also seen this happen. While I cannot remember the date, I did see 2 or 3 yellow Ryder trucks entering ECDC around 11 pm. It appeared no one else was there & that the dump was closed. I don't know what was in the trucks - perhaps the contents & timing were all above board - I don't know. And that's my concern - I don't honestly know if ECDC is trustworthy or careful enough to properly handle this type of waste.

I understand no one knows exactly where the Colorado River will be in 1,000 years & that this is a concern if the tailings are capped place; but where will ECDC be in 1,000 years? No company, whether they are well intentioned or just out for short term financial gain can guarantee where they will be in 1,000 years.

Again, thank you for hearing my concerns & please reconsider having ECDC as a site option.

Sincerely,

Virginia James

P.O. Box 235 East Carbon UT 84521

Date 2-8-03



TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. To close to the cities of East carbon and Sunnyside.
2. Dust will contaminate the area.
3. It will contain grow in the area. No one will want to purchase property where hazardous waste
4. is being deposited.  
Property Value will go down.
5. leakage health and safety of our citizens.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name Nelen B. Dan  
Address 151 Denver Ave  
City, State, Zip East Carbon, Ut. 84520

Date 2-10-03

TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. When the EDOE was first established we were assured that there would be no radioactive material allowed in this facility.
2. To have this contaminated uranium soil ~~here~~ <sup>transported here</sup> would have the potential of contamination along the way to the site + then the possibility of having the craking wind contaminate our communities that are down with the dust from the uranium soil.
3. And there is no assurance that that would not happen no matter how careful we are told it would not happen.
4. Our property value is already low + the delivery of ~~uranium~~ <sup>radioactive</sup> soil would only lower the value more - even to the point that we would not be able to sell our homes if we so desired.
5. The possibility of leakage could also contaminate the <sup>under</sup> ground water which would affect the communities to the west of us + possibly get into the Price River which flows into the Colorado River.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name Ottavio Denckman  
Address P.O. Box 256  
City, State, Zip East Carbon, Utah 84520

Date 2-8-03



TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. Health issues - how will this affect my health - long term effects.
2. Contaminated tailing - why do they have to be moved. will the movement of these tailing become scattered
3. from Moab to East Carbon. How can this be guaranteed the transfer will not cause tailing to escape
4. How will it affect the laborers who handle the tailings
5. Are proper safeguards in place?

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed Presiliano Lopez Dorothy Lopez

Name Presiliano + Dorothy Lopez

Address P.O. Box 297

City, State, Zip East Carbon, UT.  
84520

Date July 11, 2003

TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. *Our water contaminated*
2. *Our safety from cancer*
3. *our wildlife*
4. *Air, trees, and grazing-land*
5. *Camping areas*

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name Mr. + Mrs. W.R. Danner  
Address 885 N. 14th East  
City, State, Zip Bloomington, Utah 84501

Date 2-10-03

TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503



This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. *Impacts Human Health & safety polluted air through transportation.*
2. *Impacts on air soil & water*
3. *Impacts to floodplains & wetlands through leaching*
4. *Future land use*
5. *Ground water contamination*

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name James P. Simon  
Address 685 NW 100 E.  
City, State, Zip DRIP, Utah 84501

Date 2-11-03

TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503



This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. *raise the Cancer level in carbon county*
2. *our water cominitated*
3. *our wildlife suffers*
4. *if its tolet safe leave it where it is.*
5. *we dont want it in our county*

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name Emil + Renee Simone  
Address 359 E 200 North  
City, State, Zip Our Utah 84501

Date 2-10-2003

TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503



This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. When East Carbon agreed to the EC DC we were told there would be none of this type of waste dumped there. Now it is being considered. We do not approve being between this and the waste in LDC.
2. Most residents made their money in these mines when these away did not. Now they have more people coming to live they want someone else to pay the price of poor health.
3. Trains carrying this type of waste have recently wrecked and people removed from homes for fear of set drops.
4. Impacts on soil and water.
5. Ground water contamination mitigation & prevention.
6. Sometimes the trains going to ECDC sit on the tracks in Nepal before it is taken to East Carbon.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name Helma Jeanne Simon  
Address 685 N 100E  
City, State, Zip Price, Ut. 84501

Date 2-11-03

TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503



This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. Breathing dust from contaminated soil- especially for those with breathing problems.
2. The impact to our water supply.
3. Decline in property values around disposal site.
4. Adverse impact on air, soil & water.
- 5.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed Edna Karns

Name EDNA KARNs  
Address 11 N Fair Grounds Road  
City, State, Zip Price UT, 84501.

Date 2-10-03

TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503



This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. *I do not want DOE here for all the*
2. *Reasons in this notice.*
3. *I do not want to Die of Cancer.*
- 4.
- 5.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name Vicova Sanderson  
Address 440 East 4th South  
City, State, Zip 84501

Date 2/11/03

TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503



This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. Potential accident & spills whether by Truck or Rail
2. Contaminated dust blowing on land & water
3. Causing health & safety problems to people
- live stock & crops.
- 4.
- 5.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name Aurelia M. Carley  
Address 355 N 500 W  
City, State, Zip Pace, UT 84501

Date 02/11/03

TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503



This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. First of all you are breaking promises when E.C.D.C. was allowed to come in - no hazardous waste
2. What about our underground water supply?
3. What about the air pollution - no way
4. The only time you know there's a Carbon Co bring in your trash - your waste goes to Carbon Co
5. No way I am against it - take it back to where it comes from.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name Bessie Christman (former East Carbon Citizen)  
Address 241 N. 1230 W.  
City, State, Zip Price, UT 84501

Date 2-11-03

TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503



This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. *Health & Safety of children & grandchildren*
2. *Impact of our limited water supply*
3. *Contaminating dust blowing on property*
4. *Potential accidents and spills*
5. *Economic radioactive waste - what next*

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name Debra Thomas  
Address 701 W 760th  
City, State, Zip Price, UT 84501

Date 1-10-2003



TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows: *You & your Committee are asking for T-Loose all kinds.*

1. Contaminated or other Waste is poison. Who ever has can keep it. This is worse than telling the Jews during Wars. You can't go to your as we are.
2. When the future sickness & death of this Waste.
3. We do have a future generation. They will be sick if they breathe this.
4. Junk. I know what the future hold for all people here DEATH.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name

Address

City, State, Zip

*Give all of us folks a good  
Bill of Health & our new  
Generation - Keep our Country  
Clean & Healthy  
Might as  
well put us in  
a gas chamber  
Thanks*

Date 2-11-23

TO:

Joel Berwick  
U. S. Department of Energy (DOE)  
Grand Junction Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81503



This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. *potential accidents + spills*
2. *contaminated dust blowing*
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Thank you.

Signed

Name *Quanta Duda*  
Address *451 W 2nd St*  
City, State, Zip *Dur, Utah 84501*

WC 88

We are writing this in opposition to bring the Moab tailing to East Carbon (ECDC). Our position is clear-leave it in Moab. They profited from the uranium mine, now let them take care of their tailings. I have a real concern for the community of East Carbon, and the exposure to all of the other places this will contaminate during its transport to the ECDC site. We have lived in EC all our lives, and would like our grandchildren come and visit and enjoy the beauty, and peace this small community brings. If this uranium tailing should come to EC we along with many other people will lose a lot. One we will be forced out of our homes. Sell them-I don't think anyone would be in the market to buy a home in a community that is exposed to radon and gamma radiation. There has been reports released by the DOJCD stating that over 8000 claims have been made related to radiation exposure, and they were approved. Claims such as childhood leukemia, exposure by downwinders and on site participants. Would you want your children expose to this? We state again KEEP THE TAILINGS IN MOAB-WE DO NOT WANT THEM...

WC 89

As registered voters and on behalf of my mother, Irene Welch and my sister Brianna Welch, I ask that you please consider this our official notice to the DOE, registering our objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Utah.

We live only minutes away from East Carbon and oppose the proposal to store uranium tailings at the ECDC. We wish to preserve the safety of the area environment, for our family and for all citizens in our home town and surrounding areas, from any possible contamination that the tailings may pose in transit, or in future, from storing these hazardous materials.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

WC 90

Attached are the first two attachments to the Sierra Club/Glen Canyon Group scoping comments on the DOE EIS for the Moab Project Site. These two records are referenced in the White Mesa Mill's License No. SUA-1358, License Condition 9.7, which deals with the White Mesa cultural sites. Attachment 1 has a list of cultural sites. I will be sending a copy of cultural site maps that may be of assistance in locating these sites. The NRC recently placed these records on their ADAMS document program, where numerous White Mesa records are also located.

(see attachments below)

**Umetco Minerals Corporation**

40-8681

WHITE MESA MILL P.O. BOX 669 • BLANDING, UTAH 84511  
(801) 678-2221

RECEIVED

'88 SEP 26 P237

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

RETURN ORIGINAL TO PDR, HQ.

July 28, 1988

Mr. Harry J. Pettengill  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Region IV  
Uranium Recovery Field Office  
Box 25325  
Denver, CO 80225

Re: Umetco Minerals Corporation  
SUA-1358: Docket No. 40-8681  
White Mesa Mill, Utah

Dear Mr. Pettengill:

The purpose of this letter is to request License Amendments to White Mesa's Source Materials License. Enclosed is a check for \$150.00.

If you need any information do not hesitate to contact me or my staff.

Very truly yours,

*J S Hamrick*

J. S. Hamrick  
Site Environmental Coordinator

1-3	Aug 88-3
1-4	White Mesa Mill
1-5	2986
1-6	\$150
1-7	2-A
1-8	Amendment
1-9	8/19/88
1-10	Jackson

*D.K. Sparling*  
D. K. Sparling  
Superintendent  
Umetco Minerals Corporation  
White Mesa Mill  
P. O. Box 669  
Blanding, UT 84511  
(801) 678-2221

DESIGNATED ORIGINAL

Certified By *Mary C. Hard**D403*

88-10

8809120156 880728  
PDR ADDCK 04008681  
PDC

no breaches in the perimeter fence during construction.

Westwater Creek, License Condition 24-C

This surface water in this creek is monitored according to specifications in the License and supporting documents. The creek has been dry for 15 of the last 25 quarters. Umetco proposes that this creek be dropped from monitoring requirements.

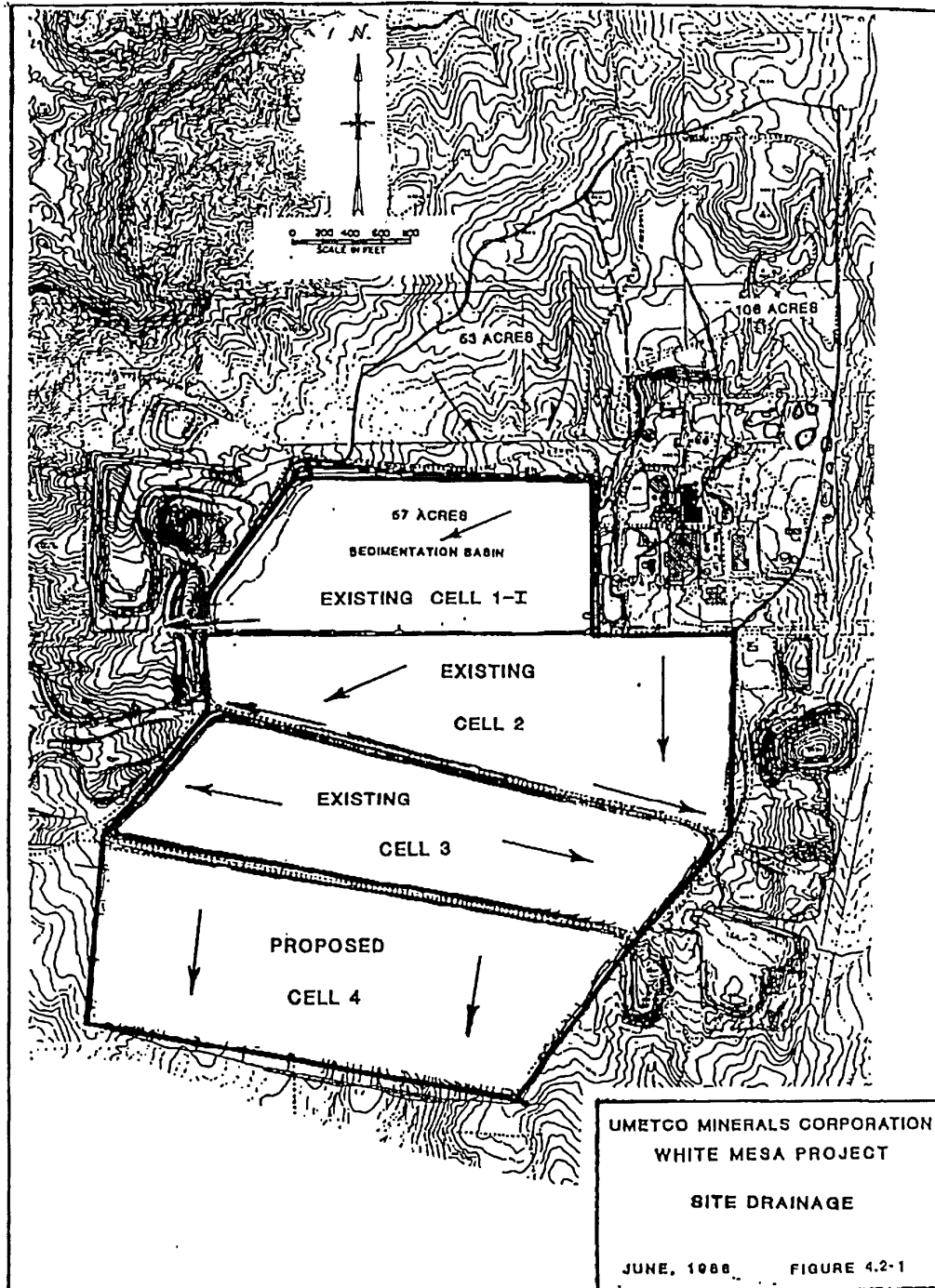
Rupture Detection, License Condition 47

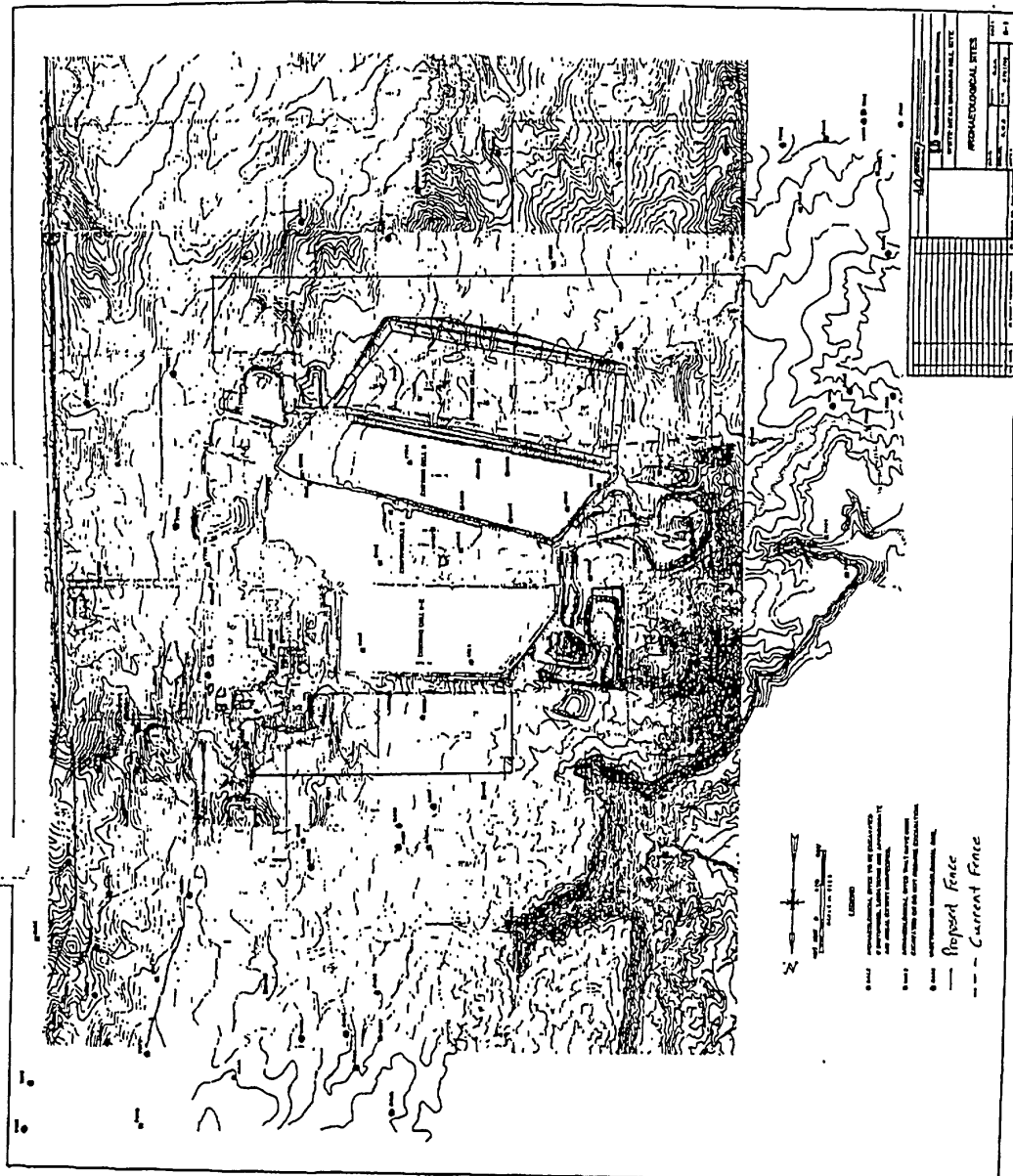
Umetco proposes that rupture detection for Cell 3 and successive tailings cells follow the system outlined in the letter to the NRC dated December 31, 1986.

Attachment No. 2  
Archeological Sites Related to the White Mesa Project

Excavated Sites	Contributing Sites To Be Excavated	Undetermined Sites	Non-Contributing Sites
6380	6379	3766	7663
6381	6382	6398	7664
6384	6405*	6390	7669
6385	6408*	6389	7670
6386	6421*	6399	7671
6387	6427	6400*	7672
6388	6430*	6401*	7673
6391	6431*	6402*	7674
6392	6432*	6406*	7676
6393	6439*	6407*	7679
6394	6441*	6419*	7680
6395	6443	6422	7681
6396	6444	6423	7682
6397	6445	6424	7683
6403	6739*	6425	7685
6404	6740	6426	7686
6420	7653	6428	7688
6429	7655	6433	7692
6435	7656	6434	7694
6436	7657	6438	7695
6437	7658	6440	7699
6684	7659	6442	7750
6685	7660	6452	7751
6686	7661	6453	7875
6697	7665	6462	
6698	7668		
6699	7675		
6754	7684		
6757	7687		
7754	7689		
	7690		
	7691		
	7693		
	7696		
	7700		
	7752*		
	7876		
	8014		

Totals: 30 38 25 24 7  
 \* Sites located within 100 feet of Cell 1-E, Cell 5, and related construction areas.





RECEIVED

DOCKET NO 40-8681

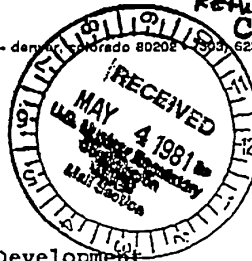


energy fuels nuclear, inc.

executive offices - Suite 200 - Three Park Central - 1616 Arapahoe - Denver, Colorado 80202 - 303-623-6317

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
D.C.

April 13, 1981

Return to Dave  
Cramer  
59655

Mr. Melvin T. Smith, Director  
Department of Community and Economic Development  
Division of State History  
307 West 2nd South, Suite 1000  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Re: White Mesa Mill--Archeology (Docket No. 40-8681)

Dear Mr. Smith:

Enclosed are two copies of the final report on the 1980 archaeological excavations at White Mesa. Those excavations were conducted by Plano Archeological Consultants.

Also enclosed is a copy of the revised research design. The NRC required that the research design be revised and that it be approved by the Utah SHPO prior to implementation.

Present plans are to begin the 1981 field work on June 1. It would be most helpful to have the research design approved prior to that date.

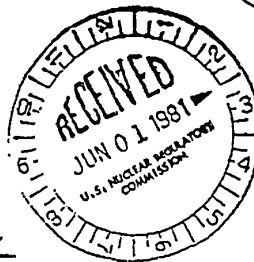
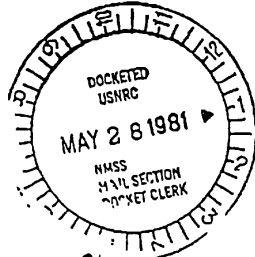
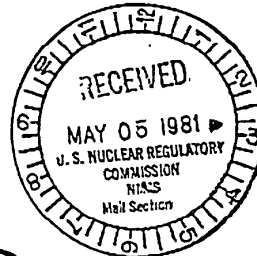
Plano will be performing the field work again this year. Please contact me or Steve Cassels of Plano if there are any questions.

Sincerely yours,

C. E. Baker  
Licensing & Safety Director

CEB/jf

xc: MDV, GEG, ESC, DGillen (NRC)



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## RESEARCH DESIGN: WHITE MESA PROJECT

Plano Archaeological Consultants

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of an archaeological research design is to provide organization and direction to a project. The ability to describe and interpret the archaeological record is directly tied to the adequacy of the research design.

The proposed research design for the upcoming seasons at White Mesa is an attempt to provide the proper investigative foundation while also taking into account the reality of the funding base. It is understood that the particular sites to be excavated will be totally destroyed subsequent to the archaeological fieldwork, and thus the focus will not be on narrow theoretical perspectives. Instead, an effort to collect the broadest data base practical will be made.

The general goals of the project are not only to describe the prehistoric economy, architecture, ceramics and lithics of White Mesa, but also to derive broad interpretations, based on environment and settlement patterns and the changes that occurred through time, including the ultimate abandonment during Pueblo III times. Processual archaeology, the delineating of the processes in action within past cultures, is a difficult approach at times. Conclusions are not always based on the most concrete data. However, such an approach will be incorporated into the analytical phase of the work to the limits possible.

HYPOTHESES

The following are a list of hypotheses to be tested with the recoverable data.

Hypothesis 1: Settlement patterns varied through time on White Mesa.

Analysis of settlement patterns in the White Mesa Project area will be based on initial surveys, current intensive excavations and data from other studies in the area.

Test implications would expect Basketmaker sites to be located near critical resources and the sites should indicate shorter distance than random to certain soils and farming areas. Simple settlement patterns for Basketmakers should reflect small hamlets and some limited activity sites. Pueblo occupation should display uniform site distribution due to competition within a placid-clustered environment. The area should exhibit a complex hierarchy with many different types of sites, including major centers and satellites.

In addition to description of the settlement patterns through time, the nature of how and why the patterns were

At the village level, we are interested in how separate households are integrated into the community as a whole. Problems at this level are whether there is an intermediate social unit between the household and the community, and whether there are any architectural features that may have functioned as integrative centers.

To carry out investigations at the community level, we will study village layouts, the spacial and activity relationships between households, and any architectural edificies.

Hypothesis 5: There were paleoenvironmental/climatic shifts during the Anasazi occupations on White Mesa.

Initially, the present environment would be fully documented, using plant collections; trapping, line surveys for flora/fauna, and literature searches. Tests for prehistoric environment/climate would be conducted with pollen samples of 150 ml/each with levels from stratigraphic columns in structures, middens and trenches. Sequences will be datable. Samples from the floors of structures will be taken, in areas away from rodent activity, immediately after exposure of the floor, and directly on the floor itself. Environmentally-sensitive faunal remains will be sought in undisturbed portions of the features. Flotation of the soil will take place to locate microtine teeth and small bird remains (in conjunction with sampling procedure for botanical remains).

Hypothesis 6: Habitation structures and other features have functionally distinct areas within them.

Identification of functionally distinct areas will be sought through pollen samples taken at intervals across feature floors, flotation samples taken in same locations as pollen, in addition to areas with noticeable quantities of material (i.e., areas with many seeds, small bones, etc.), contents of ceramic vessels, hearths, etc. The goal will be to establish relationships with artifacts within the features. This data will then be combined to derive functional interpretations.

Hypothesis 7: There are distinct activity loci across each site.

Using the data derived to test Hypothesis 6, patterns will be established for intrasite activity loci.

Hypothesis 8: Site functions differ across White Mesa.

Through literature searches and comparison of biological and artifactual data from all the sites excavated on White Mesa, interpretations will be made about intersite differences and similarities. Both chronological and locational aspects will be considered.

#### METHODOLOGY General Fieldwork

The majority of the sites that remain to be excavated as part of the White Mesa Project have already been tested by means of a backhoe. The data recovered from those tests will be utilized in directing the 1981 excavations.

Those areas within each site presently identified as having features will be gridded and hand excavated. Features will be dug in three levels: I-surface to 10 cm. above floor; II-10 cm. above floor to floor; III-sub-floor testing. The grid system will assure horizontal controls, and vertical controls will be maintained with a plane table and alidade, both based on an established datum point. Tools will be piece-plotted.

Additional sub-surface testing will be accomplished with a backhoe. Trenches will be placed in an orderly design across those portions of the site which have no surface indications of features (see Agenbroad, et al 1981:30, 51 for examples). Monitoring of the trenching will be carried out by observers either in the trenches or standing above it.

Graphic documentation of the sites will include b/w and slide photography, as well as plan view and profile maps of all significant finds. Geologic profiles will also be included.

Efforts will be made to obtain C<sup>14</sup> and dendrochronology samples from every feature.

Upon completion of the site excavation, every effort will be made to monitor scraping of the site by heavy equipment. Small outlying isolated features may be recovered through such attention.

#### Faunal Collection

The interpretive value of faunal remains from archaeological sites depends a great deal on how these remains are collected in the field. Traditionally, faunal remains are collected by gross proveniences and sent to an analyst in one bag per provenience for identification. The analyst provides species or taxa lists of bone from each bag, often not including description of non-identifiable fragments. This approach has been termed the "laundry list" approach and provides no other information on fauna at the site other than taxa present.

In order to increase the interpretive value beyond this "laundry list" approach, the archaeologist must provide additional information on bone as it is recovered in the field. This may be accomplished most efficiently with the use of two field forms. These forms, to be devised at the Center for Western Studies, Inc. (CWS), are an animal skeleton form and a faunal catalog form. The animal skeleton form is used when an articulated skeleton, of which at least one half of the skeleton is present, is encountered in the site. The form allows for the exact stratigraphic position, orientation, associated features and/or artifacts, and other information related to the skeleton. Information recorded as such can reveal to the analyst whether

the animal was interred at time of structure abandonment (e.g. kiva ceremonial) or at a later time. Rodent remains can be recorded as either intrusive burrowers or as subsistence contributors.

The faunal catalog form is completed by the field archaeologist for every provenience in which bones are recovered. This form records the relative amounts of bone present in a provenience and the relative locations of the remains. Thus, the analyst will be able to not only identify the types of individuals present, but speak about the spatial relationships between them and the potential significance of their placements.

All bones found within rodent borrows or other disturbances will be bagged separately from those found in situ. Bones found in rodent disturbances and those found in clusters of three or more elements or fragments will be bagged separately from other bones in the provenience. This can be accomplished by using the same FS (field sample) number for the provenience by also assigning a PL (point location) number to the cluster or intrusive bones and placing them in a separate bag within the general provenience bag. The locations would be recorded on the faunal catalog form. Separation in the analyst's laboratory is thus easily facilitated.

#### Ceramics

Investigations involving pottery from White Mesa will concentrate on three types of analysis: technological identification; attribute analysis; and typological (rough sort) analysis.

Technological identification, including analysis of paste and temper by means of both binocular and petrographic microscope will be an ongoing aspect of the project.

Attribute analysis will center on gross aspects of pottery manufacture, from materials to surface decoration. Such intensive analysis can provide much information on the variability in ceramics both across the site and through time. It can also provide a check on the consistency of attribute clustering with pottery types found on White Mesa.

Typological (rough sort) analysis will provide a way of obtaining cultural-temporal information from many areas of the site in a short period of time. It also gives information comparable with other White Mesa sites and affords a basis for selecting small samples for more intensive analysis.

#### Lithics

As per the methodology in Hypothesis 3, all stone tools will be analyzed through a variety of techniques. Functional interpretations of the artifacts will be based on their form and damage patterns. Their functional assignments can then assist in determining activity loci within features.

### Human Skeletal Remains

All human skeletal remains will be documented in situ, with plan view and profile maps and photography. Data will be recorded on forms designed and used by the Human Osteology Department of the Arizona State Museum.

Laboratory analysis will include a complete metric and non-metric trait description, along with observations on pathological and traumatic occurrences and other anomalies. Comparisons of derived calculations on stature, artificial cranial deformation, non-metric population markers, sex and age, will take place on all remains recovered from the PAC excavations and all remains from other previous work on the Mesa. Population comparisons with Mesa Verde and elsewhere will also take place. Ultimate goals of this analysis are a better understanding of the local mortality curves, relative health, gene pools and cultural effects on the physical form, as well as how the White Mesa peoples fit into the overall physical variability of the Anasazi.

### SUMMARY

The White Mesa Project is seeking to recover valuable data from Anasazi sites (primarily habitation) that will be adversely impacted by construction in the near future.

The data recovery system and analytical measures described in this text are designed to help in documenting and placing these threatened resources into a regional context.

The White Mesa has not been as intensively investigated as other Anasazi realms, and frequent finds here add considerably to the data base for the culture. This present work, in conjunction with future local excavations, will help much in understanding the dynamic culture of southwestern farming groups.

### REFERENCES CITED

Agenbroad, Larry D., William E. Davis and E. Steve Cassells  
1981 1980 Excavations on White Mesa. Ms., on file  
with Antiquities Section, Utah Division of State  
History, Salt Lake City.

Flannery, Kent V. (ed.)  
1976 The Early Mesoamerican Village. Academic Press.

generated will also be an objective of these studies. Techniques used in the analysis will include the determination of density, contemporaneity, and the nearest neighbor statistics.

Hypothesis 2: Ceramic and architectural styles on White Mesa deviate from the known pattern on Mesa Verde for established cultural periods.

The White Mesa chronological sequence will continue to be established with the collection of dendrochronological and C<sup>14</sup> samples. These dating techniques will be used to better document the stylistic attributes found in the sites.

Hypothesis 3: The quality of lithic craftsmanship is governed by the material utilized, not the technology of the knapper.

A program of lithics study will be necessary to reconstruct the manufacturing technologies. Some of the specific analyses performed include seriation, classification, formulation of tool kits, functional studies and source analysis of the lithic raw materials. The "quality" of the craftsmanship of the tools of the same age and style will be compared with the raw material as the variable. This study will then expand to tools from sites of different ages, keeping other things constant.

Hypothesis 4: Evidence for trade and other relations with foreign social groups exists on White Mesa.

The nature of trade and relations with foreign groups will be investigated. Primarily, studies in this problem domain will involve the analysis of exotic elements in the material culture, including aberrant ceramics, lithics, ornaments and architecture. Source analysis will examine building stone, raw tool materials, pottery clay, shell and pigments. Some of the particular problems to be investigated are the extent and nature of relations with the Kayenta Anasazi, other districts within the Mesa Verde region, as well as evidence for long-range trade (e.g. Gulf Coast).

Hypothesis 5: The archaeological structure reflects the socio-behavioral processes which caused it.

According to Flannery (1976: 25) "through analysis of the archaeological data we can reconstruct the composition of prehistoric households, compare the activities carried out by household members, and study the relationships between different households."

Thus, rather than excavating habitations as clusters of isolated features, the emphasis will be on defining household use areas, excavating them as units, and reconstructing household activities and social organization. We are interested in reconstructing activities such as food preparation, storage and tool manufacture, as well as specialized activities, including medicine and ornament production, and manufacture of ceramics. Based on these reconstructions, the type and nature of social organization at the household and household cluster level can be identified.

## WC 90 (Continued)

Attached please find Scoping Comments of the DOE EIS for the Moab Project Site from the Sierra Club/Glen Canyon Group. Also enclosed are attachments 3 and 4. Attachments 1 and 2 will follow shortly.

### **1. General**

1.1. Generally, there is a dearth of information available regarding the various off-site disposal alternatives that the Department of Energy (DOE) brought forth in the Federal Register Notice (FRN) that announced the DOE's Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and to Conduct Scoping Meetings, and Notice of Floodplain and Wetlands Involvement for the Remediation of the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Site, Grand County, Utah (67 Fed. Reg. 77969, December 20, 2002). There is minimal information available regarding the location and characteristics of the Crescent Junction disposal site.

The White Mesa slurry pipeline proposal is extremely vague. There is little information regarding what exactly that would entail. This lack includes information about the size, location, of a new tailings impoundment, evaporation pond, and other facilities that would be associated with the White Mesa option. There is no information regarding the construction and location of the slurry pipeline at the White Mesa end, where no pipeline now exists.

The lack of information regarding the disposal alternatives makes it difficult to properly frame scoping comments for these very complex remedial action alternatives.

More detailed, specific information regarding the various off-site disposal options needs to be made available to the public.

1.2. The Department of Energy is not making documents related to the Moab Uranium Tailings Site (Moab Project Site) publicly available. For example, the DOE has not made the results of DOE Moab Project Site air monitoring publicly available.

There are numerous documents referenced by the reports that the DOE has published, but the DOE has not placed these in the Moab reading room or on the DOE Grand Junction Office (GJO) web site. Other pertinent documents have not been placed on the GJO web site. There are no documents available in hard copy near East Carbon, White Mesa, Blanding, and Green River, so those communities are dependent on the GJO web site.

Therefore, it is imperative that all related documents be placed on the GJO. Also, the DOE should recognize that not all interested persons have access to computers.

1.3. The public should be able to submit additional scoping comments based on new information.

1.4 The DOE should make a serious attempt to make as many documents related to the remedial action, including referenced documents, publicly available prior to the issuance of the Draft EIS.

1.5 The DOE should promptly all the EIS scoping comments on the GJO web site.

### **2. Applicable Statutes, Regulations, Agency and Executive Orders, Policies**

#### **2.1 General**

2.1.1 The EIS must list and include all the applicable federal statutes, regulations, agency and executive orders, policies, and guidances that must be complied with by the DOE in the remediation of the Moab Project Site. The same goes for state and local statutes, regulations, and policies.

2.1.2 The EIS should include a discussion of how the DOE will be implementing these statutes, regulations, orders, policies, and guidances related to each of the disposal options being evaluated.

2.1.3 The EIS I should also discuss the environmental implications of complying with those statutes, regulations, orders, policies, and guidances.

## 2.2 Rivers and Harbors Act

One law that apparently has not been taken into consideration when discussing the remediation of the Moab site is the Rivers and Harbors Act—42 U.S.C. Title 33, Chapter 9, Section 407. This statute reads:

### TITLE 33--NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS; CHAPTER 9--PROTECTION OF NAVIGABLE WATERS AND OF HARBOR AND RIVER

#### Sec. 407. Deposit of refuse in navigable waters generally

It shall not be lawful to throw, discharge, or deposit, or cause, suffer, or procure to be thrown, discharged, or deposited either from or out of any ship, barge, or other floating craft of any kind, or from the shore, wharf, manufacturing establishment, or mill of any kind, any refuse matter of any kind or description whatever other than that flowing from streets and sewers and passing therefrom in a liquid state, into any navigable water of the United States, or into any tributary of any navigable water from which the same shall float or be washed into such navigable water; and it shall not be lawful to deposit, or cause, suffer, or procure to be deposited material of any kind in any place on the bank of any navigable water, or on the bank of any tributary of any navigable water, where the same shall be liable to be washed into such navigable water, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or floods, or otherwise, The Moab Mill Uranium Tailings are placed close to the Colorado River, which is a navigable waterway. The tailings are liable to be washed into the Colorado River by a storm, flood, or otherwise (e.g., wind, seismic, or subsidence event). Historically, the Colorado has reached the tailings impoundment. Contaminants from the tailings have been washed into the Colorado River. Wind events have carried tailings into the Colorado River. Wind events will continue to deposit the tailings into the River.

The statute states that it is unlawful to deposit, or cause, suffer, or procure to be deposited material of any kind on the bank of such a navigable waterway materials that are liable to be washed into the waterway.

It is clear from this statute, that is the intent of Congress that navigable waterways (such as the Colorado River) should receive special protection from materials (such as the uranium mill tailings at the Moab Project Site) if those materials are liable to be washed into the waterway.

A proper implementation of this statute can only mean the removal of the Moab Mill Tailings from out of the floodplain of the Colorado River.

It is also the intent of Congress that the radioactive and non-radioactive surface and groundwater contamination (refuse matter) that is currently being discharging into the Colorado River should not be discharged into that waterway. The only way to permanently remove the source of the "refuse matter" that is being discharged into the navigable waterway from the mill is to remove the tailings impoundment and associated contaminated soils from the floodplain of the Colorado River.

The DOE must consider the full implementation of this statute in addressing the various disposal options. This is a **threshold** matter, which the DOE can no longer ignore.

## 2.3 Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978—The Intent of Congress

The DOE is remediating the Moab Mill Site based on the instructions of Congress contained in Title I of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (UMTRCA). The DOE should go back and take a hard look at UMTRCA and the legislative history of that act.

### 2.3.1 Findings and Purposes of UMTRCA

Congress, in setting forth the findings and purposes of UMTRCA, stated:

(a) The Congress finds that uranium mill tailings located at active and inactive mill operations may pose a potential and significant radiation health hazard to the public, and that the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare and the regulation of interstate commerce require that every reasonable effort be made to provide for the stabilization, disposal, and control in a safe and environmentally sound manner of such tailings in order to prevent or minimize radon diffusion into the environment and to prevent or minimize other environmental hazards from such tailings. [42 U.S.C. 7901]

Congress provided additional direction in the various House Reports. House Report (Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee) No. 95-1480 (II), September 30, 1978 (To accompany H.R. 13650) (UMTRCA, P.L. 95-604) supplements the purposes of the UMTRCA. H.R. No. 95-1480 (II) in "Section-by- Section Analysis and Committee Comments" states, in part:

Section 108—Remedial Action

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The DOE is also directed to use technology in performing remedial action that will insure compliance with the EPA standards and insure the safe and environmentally sound stabilization of the materials. . . . The committee does not want to visit this problem again with additional aid. The remedial action must be done right the first time

The DOE should carefully compare the remediation alternatives to determine which alternative best fulfills the intent of Congress over the period that the public and the environment will need to be protected from the hazards associated with the tailings.

This means the forever time frame, not just the arbitrary 200-year to 1,000-year time frame.

### 2.3.2 Role of the Public in Selection of Remedy

House Report (Interior and Insular Affairs Committee) No. 95-1480 (I), August 11, 1978 (To accompany H.R. 13650) (UMTRCA, P.L. 95-604) provides a discussion on the role of the

public in the selection of the remedy at Title I sites. H.R. No. 95-1480 (I), in a discussion of the Determination and Priority of Remedy states, in part:

The public is to have a strong role in the selection of any remedy through procedures provided by the National Environmental Policy Act. It is expected that the Secretary will give full consideration to the wishes of the public as expressed through those processes.

The EIS should give special consideration to the desires of the Grand County community, which has for a number of years expressed its wish that the Moab Mill Tailings be removed from the floodplain of the Colorado River. The DOE should also respect the wishes of the downstream communities in Arizona, Nevada, and California, who have also expressed their wish that the tailings be removed from the floodplain of the Colorado River.

The EIS should give special consideration to the wishes of the White Mesa Ute community in considering the White Mesa off-site disposal option. The EIS should also respect the desires of the community in East Carbon, Green River, and Crescent Junction.

### 2.3.3 Remilling the Title I Mill Tailings

See Section 7.3 below.

### 2.3.4 Public Availability of Pertinent Records

UMTRCA expressed the will of Congress regarding the public availability of pertinent information related to Title I remedial actions. The statute at 42 U.S.C. 7924(e) states:  
(e) Documentation of information; public availability; trade secrets and other disclosure exempt information

The Commission, in cooperation with the Secretary, shall ensure that any relevant information, other than trade secrets and other proprietary information otherwise exempted from mandatory disclosure under any other provision of law, obtained from the conduct of each of the remedial actions authorized by this subchapter and the subsequent perpetual care of those residual radioactive materials is documented systematically, and made publicly available conveniently for use.

Plainly, it was the intent of Congress that the NRC and the DOE should work together to see that all pertinent records associated with a Title I remedial action be made publicly available in a manner that is convenient for use (that is available locally and not hidden away somewhere).

Essentially, this statute has been ignored by both the NRC and the DOE.

Unfortunately, over the 24-year history of UMTRCA there is no evidence of such cooperation and no evidence that the NRC has made all pertinent Title I records available in a timely manner, with the DOE's cooperation. In fact, there is no evidence that the DOE is even aware of how the NRC has been making pertinent Title I documents available to the public.

No mention is made on **either** the DOE or NRC web sites of where and how NRC Title I records can be accessed. The web sites do not mention NRC Waste Management files for Title I sites or provide information about where the file indexes or file documents can be found. There is no list of the site-specific NRC Waste Management files on the web sites.

There is no indication on the GJO web site that the NRC has established a Waste Management file for the Moab Project Site (WM-110). There is no information on the GJO web site regarding how to access the documents on WM-110 via the NRC Public Electronic Reading Room system known as ADAMS.

Only a few people seem to know how to access NRC Title 1 records. This is not how it is supposed to be. This was not the intent of Congress.

Therefore, the DOE and the NRC should get together and put forth a plan for implementing this statute. The DOE and NRC should involve the public in the formulation of this plan in accordance with the requirements of 42 U.S.C. Sec. 7921 (Public participation; public hearings).

## 2.4 Applicable Environmental Protection Agency Regulations

2.4.1 As part of the EIS process, the DOE should review the Federal Register Notices finalizing the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations applicable to the clean up of the Moab Project Site: 40 C.F.R. Part 192, Subparts A, B, and C. See 48 Fed. Reg. 602 (January 5, 1983) and 60 Fed. Reg. 2865 (January 11, 1995).

The DOE should have a good understanding of the intent of the EPA when promulgating these standards.

2.4.2 The EIS should explain how each of the proposed options would meet the requirements of the applicable sections of 40 C.F.R. Part 192.

## 3. Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Site

### 3.1 Interim Cover

The slides presented at the scoping meeting and the December FRN state that an Interim Cover was placed on the Moab tailings impoundment in 1995. This is a misleading statement, implying that there is still an effective temporary radon-attenuation cover on the top and side-slopes of the Moab Mill tailings impoundment.

At the time that the interim cover was placed on the pile the NRC had no interim- cover standards that needed to be met. The NRC did not inspect the interim cover before granting an amendment to Atlas's license stating the interim cover was complete, nor were the as-built drawings sent to the NRC until long after Atlas and the NRC said that the interim cover was complete.

A contractor to PricewaterhouseCoopers (the Trustee of the Moab Mill after Atlas went bankrupt) completely re-contoured the top and most of side slopes of the pile and added contaminated soils to the top. PWC did not supply the NRC with as-built drawings of this work. The pile was seeded with a hydro-mulch process, but the seeds were not watered after the initial seed placement, so the grass did not grow.

At this time there is no "Interim Cover" on the top and most of side slopes of the impoundment.

3.1.1 There is currently no data available to the public regarding the release of radon from the Moab Project Site since the DOE took responsibility for the site in November 2001. Some of the tailings are exposed because of work done by PWC. Local wind events continue to disperse tailings off-site.

Recent verbal information provided by a DOE contractor indicates that it will take from 15 to 20 years from the slimes in the tailings impoundment to consolidate (without the additional materials being placed on the top of the impoundment). So, if the DOE determines that the

appropriate remedial action would be to cap the impoundment in place, that capping would not occur for a number of years.

This, then, raises the question of the need for interim remedial action in order to limit the amount of radon emanating from the impoundment. This question must be addressed in the EIS.

3.1.2 Leaving the tailings pile to consolidate further for an indeterminate number of years (15 to 20 years or maybe even more) is not acceptable.

3.1.3 Leaving the pile in place to consolidate for years without placing additional clean material on top of the pile to reduce the radon emanation would also be unacceptable.

3.1.4 The cost of interim radon attenuation measures would have to be figured into any cost comparison of the various remedial options in the EIS.

3.1.5 Additionally, costs associated with measures to address erosion of the impoundment side slopes would also have to be taken into consideration.

## 3.2 Air Monitoring

3.2.1 As discussed above, there is currently no DOE air monitoring data available. The EIS must document and discuss all relevant air monitoring data and consider the implications of that data on the need for, and cost of, interim actions to limit the radon emanation from the impoundment.

3.2.2 The EIS must also consider the radon emanation coming from contaminated soils outside of the impoundment. There are still areas that do not meet the surface and below surface clean up criteria. The EIS must address the timing of the cleanup of those soils in order to reduce the release of radon.

3.2.3 Wind events result in the dispersal of particulates from those Mill site areas that were scraped up by PWC in order to place contaminated and non-contaminated materials on the impoundment. The EIS must address the off-site dispersal of fugitive dust from these areas and how that dispersal can be mitigated.

3.2.4 The EIS must address the need to mitigate the continual off-site dispersal of particulates from the top and side slopes of the tailings impoundment.

## 3.3 Moab Matheson Wetlands

Over the years Atlas Corporation argued that, because there was no possible connection between the Matheson Wetlands opposite the Moab Site, that it was not necessary to sample any of the groundwater in the Wetlands, either near to the Colorado River or in the "sump" in the middle of the Wetlands.

The DOE should not accept that assumption and take samples of the Wetlands and carefully evaluate those samples and samples taken by other parties. The DOE should do its utmost to determine whether there is any hydrogeological connection (or potential for a future connection) between the two sides of the Colorado River at Moab. Samples of the Wetlands "sump" area should be taken and evaluated.

### 3.4 The National Academies Report to the Assistant Secretary of Energy

On June 11, 2002, the Committee on Long-Term Institutional Management of DOE Legacy Waste Sites: Phase 2 (Committee) of the National Research Council, submitted a report to the Assistant Secretary, Office of Environmental Management. This report was requested by Congress (Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106-398)). The Committee's report provided the DOE with technical advice and recommendations in order to assist the DOE with their evaluation of the various Moab Project Site remedial alternatives. The report primarily focused on issues associated with the Moab Mill Tailings Site.

The EIS should fully address, with specificity and particularity, all of the questions, concerns, and recommendations contained in the June 2002 Committee report.

### 3.5 Material Underlying the Tailings

3.5.1 The 2002 Committee report (page 15) contains a discussion of the materials that may underlay the tailings impoundment. The report states that the evidence for a continuous, sufficient layer of fines (with low conductivity) underneath the pile is weak.

This assertion is substantiated in the Safety Analysis Report (SAR), Atlas Minerals Division, Atlas Corporation, Moab Uranium Mill, Revision, August 28, 1975. The SAR (page 2.3-8) states, in part:

Underlying the tailings materials are natural soils composed primarily of **silty fine sand and fine sand with some silt**. Fine to coarse sand and gravel interfinger with the soils near the Colorado River. The natural soils have much higher permeability than the tailings materials. **The permeability of the natural silty fine sands varied in tests from 13 to 310 feet per year. Natural fine to coarse sands with some silt gave permeabilities in the range of 110 to 460 feet per year.** Sand and gravel materials are many times more permeable than the said soils. [Emphasis added.]

The SAR (page 2.4-17) states, in part:

The Atlas Minerals plant and tailings ponds are situated upon unconsolidated deposits, primarily interbedded stream-deposited sands, slope wash, eolian sand and river-deposited sandy gravels. Stream deposited sands and slope wash, composed chiefly of reddish-brown to brown, silty fine sand to fine to coarse sand with some silt, underlie most of the site.

Atlas seemed to recognize that the materials below the tailings were heterogeneous and had varying permeability. However, detailed information is scant.

The DOE should review all early descriptions and borehole data and seek new data in order to get a clearer picture of the composition and permeability of the materials underlying the tailings.

3.5.2 The DOE should recognize and address the fact that the Moab Mill Site is crisscrossed with the remnants of old Colorado River beds and Moab Wash streambeds. These old riverbeds and streambeds may provide both horizontal and vertical preferential pathways for contamination to travel underneath the impoundment. They may also provide for isolated sumps of contamination underneath the impoundment.

It does not appear that this aspect of the area below the tailings impoundment has been evaluated. The EIS should provide an evaluation of these beds and their potential to impact the

historic and future groundwater movements at the site, at the Colorado River, and at the Matheson Wetlands.

### 3.6 Long-Term Control vs. Short-Term Benefits

3.6.1 The 2002 Committee report discusses the need to properly assess the value (including costs) of short term benefits vs. long term control. It was the intent of Congress that the tailings be placed in a situation that would minimize the need for long-term maintenance and control. The EIS must carefully compare the long long-term stability requirements and benefits compared to supposed short long-term cost savings and benefits.

3.6.2 The EIS should evaluate and compare the potential for future human intrusion associated with the various disposal site alternatives (over the long long-term).

3.6.3 The EIS should evaluate and compare the long-term maintenance requirements, including costs, associated with the various disposal options. The comparison should extend over the long long-term, not just over a 200-1,000 year time frame.

3.6.4 The EIS should evaluate and compare the institutional management and controls associated with the various options. This comparison should consider the short-term and very long-term requirements for institutional management and controls.

### 3.7 Subsidence Below Impoundment

The EIS should contain detailed, up-to-date information and data regarding the historical, current, and potential future rate of the subsidence of the Moab Project Site area due to salt dissolution and other geologic forces.

The EIS should carefully consider this information in determining the extent to which the stability and long-term integrity of the Moab disposal site could be assured over the time frame that the tailings will present a public health, safety, and environmental hazard.

### 3.8 Herbicide Use on the Cap

3.8.1 The EIS should address the possible need for, environmental impacts of, and costs of herbicide applications that might be used to control plant growth on the impoundment if it is capped place. The DOE at some other Title I sites has made extensive use of herbicides.

3.8.2 The EIS should compare the environmental impacts and costs associated with the use of herbicides for the cap-in-place option and the herbicide use at the off-site disposal sites.

### 3.9 Potential for Ice Dams on the Colorado River

The EIS should address the potential for catastrophic floods due to the creation and breakup of ice dams on the Colorado River up-river from Moab and at the Portal just below the Moab Site. In recent historic times there has been an ice dam at the Portal.

During the time frame that the tailings will remain hazardous there is the definite potential for another cyclical cold period. This has happened in the past and will surely happen in the future. The melt water from previous ice ages was a major factor in shaping the Moab and

Colorado River. A cold period would create the potential for ice dams and associated floods on the Colorado River not too far upstream from Moab. The breakup of these dams could result in serious impacts to any impoundment on the floodplain.

### 3.10 Surface and Groundwater Contamination

3.10.1 One of the most significant areas of investigation of the Moab Site is the investigation of historical, current, and future relationships between the tailings impoundment, the area beneath the impoundment, the area between the impoundment and the Colorado River, and the Colorado River itself.

There is a great deal of data and various conclusions that have been drawn from that data, some of it conflicting, with respect to the radiological and non-radiological contaminants and their whereabouts.

The EIS must take that data and present a clear picture of the ground and surface water contamination present at the site and the potential for that contamination to move off-site over time. The EIS must not rely on unsubstantiated assumptions. The EIS must honestly present the broad range of possibilities for the future transport of contaminants from the impoundment and from underneath the impoundment to the Colorado River.

3.10.2 The EIS should compare the potential environmental impacts of each of proposed options on the larger regional water systems that they are part of. The potential impacts to downstream regional water systems and downstream communities should be fully addressed. This would include the cumulative impacts of the other Title I disposal sites within the Colorado River system.

### 3.11 Previous Studies

3.11.1 Previous NRC and licensee contractor studies of the Moab Project Site brought forth much data and many conclusions. Some of these conclusions have since been questioned based on new information or based on the fact that the old data was not sufficient to substantiate the conclusions.

The EIS must carefully sift through old data and conclusions and not rely on old conclusions that have no basis and that can be brought into question.

3.11.2 The EIS must address any open items that were never satisfactorily resolved by the NRC's Technical Evaluation Report and Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Moab Mill.

## 4. Klondike Flats and Crescent Junction Disposal Options

4.1 These two options are similar, but the DOE has not provided any detailed comparison of two sites and the advantages and disadvantages of each. Since these two options are the most advantageous and reasonable disposal options, there should be a careful comparison of the environmental impacts associated with the two sites.

4.2 The EIS should discuss the environmental impacts associated with the procurement and transportation of any rock materials that might be needed in order to provide a rock cover to each of the impoundment options.

4.3 The EIS should compare the various types of containment systems that might be used at the Crescent Junction of Klondike Flats disposal site.

## **5. East Carbon Development Corporation Site, East Carbon, Utah**

There is a threshold issue here. If the Moab Mill Tailings were to be transferred to a disposal impoundment at the site owned by the East Carbon Development Corporation (ECDC) in East Carbon, Utah, then the site would have to be licensed by the Utah Division of Radiation Control (DRC). The State of Utah is in the process of becoming an NRC Agreement State for uranium mills and 11e.(2) byproduct material impoundments.

According to information from the DRC, the ECDC site would not meet the siting criteria for the disposal of the Moab Mill Tailings because (among other things) the site is too close to the communities in the East Carbon area.

This threshold issue should be addressed at once so that further time, money, and energy will not be wasted on the consideration of an option that is obviously unfeasible because the site would not meet State of Utah regulatory requirements.

## **6. Green River, Utah, Title I Disposal Site**

At the Moab scoping meeting the DOE mentioned that there was a new fifth disposal option. This would involve the disposition of the Moab Mill Tailings at the Green River Title I disposal site. This option should be eliminated because of the closeness of this site to the town of Green River and the closeness of this site to Brown's Wash and the Green River. It is also hard to determine how this site would actually accommodate the Moab Mill Tailings. At this time, there is just too little information available regarding this option for the public to identify everything that should be considered when evaluating this option.

## **7. White Mesa Uranium Mill Disposal Option**

### **7.1 General Lack of Information Regarding the Proposal**

One of the proposed off-site disposal alternatives listed in the December 20 FRN is the disposal of the tailings at the White Mesa Uranium Mill. The FRN mentions the direct disposal and processing and disposal of the materials from the Moab Project Site at White Mesa. There is a Project Overview: Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Relocation to White Mesa Mill by Slurry Line (January 7, 2002) authored by International Uranium (USA) Corporation ("International Uranium") and Washington Group International, Inc. The 8-page Project Plan is not much to go on. It has not been placed on the GJO web site or in the DOE reading room. So, there is no official proposal for the public to work with.

The vagueness and lack of information is a very big problem here.

7.1.1 A more detailed proposal for the off-site disposal at White Mesa should be made publicly available. Further information regarding the White Mesa off-site disposal alternative is required in order for the public to effectively participate in the EIS process. A skimpy proposal will result in a skimpy EIS.

7.1.2 The public should be able to supplement their scoping comments, based on new information related to the proposed project.

7.1.3 The DOE should establish a reading room at White Mesa so that the public in the vicinity will have access to the documentation required to properly participate in the EIS process. The DOE should place more pertinent information on the GJO web site.

Many people in the White Mesa do not have access to computers, so locally available hard copy is required.

## 7.2 Disposal of the Moab Tailings at White Mesa

7.2.1 International Uranium's Project Plan briefly discusses both direct disposal and reprocessing of the tailings and liquids from the Moab Project Site. The EIS should address what materials from the Moab Site would be directly disposed of and what would be processed. This is necessary because of various legal, regulatory, health, safety, and environmental implications of these two alternatives at White Mesa.

7.2.2 Not all of the materials at the Moab Project Site, whether in the impoundment or on the balance of the site, or on vicinity properties, are tailings that can be processed. Therefore, any environmental assessment of the processing of the Moab Mill Tailings at White Mesa, must also include a full discussion of the disposal of the materials that cannot be remilled and the costs and environmental impacts of that disposal.

7.2.3. If the tailings are removed to White Mesa there will still be a groundwater remediation component of the reclamation of the Moab site. This might result in the need to dispose of various contaminated materials that result from a groundwater cleanup system. Any off-site disposal alternative must include a full and detailed discussion of where groundwater cleanup materials will need to be disposed of, and the costs and environmental impacts of that disposal.

## 7.3 Requirements of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978

7.3.1 The legal requirements related to the remilling of the Moab site tailings must be implemented. Section 108 of UMTRCA (42 U.S.C. 7918: Remedial action and mineral recovery activities) contains the requirements with respect the remilling or direct disposal at a Title II site of residual radioactive material from a UMTRCA Title I project.

(b) Mineral concentration evaluation; terms and conditions for mineral recovery; payment of Federal and State share of net profits; recovery costs; licenses

Prior to undertaking any remedial action at a designated site pursuant to this subchapter, the Secretary shall request expressions of interest from private parties regarding the remilling of the residual radioactive materials and the site and, upon receipt of any expression of interest, the Secretary shall evaluate among other things the mineral concentration of the residual radioactive materials at each designated processing site to determine whether, as a part of any remedial action program, recovery of such minerals is practicable. The Secretary, with the concurrence of the Commission, may permit the recovery of such minerals, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe to carry out the purposes of this subchapter. No such recovery shall be

permitted unless such recovery is consistent with remedial action. Any person permitted by the Secretary to recover such mineral shall pay to the Secretary a share of the net profits derived from such recovery, as determined by the Secretary. Such share shall not exceed the total amount paid by the Secretary for carrying out remedial action at such designated site. After payment of such share to the United States under this subsection, such person shall pay to the State in which the residual radioactive materials are located a share of the net profits derived from such recovery, as determined by the Secretary. The person recovering such minerals shall bear all costs of such recovery. Any person carrying out mineral recovery activities under this paragraph shall be required to obtain any necessary license under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 [42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.] or under State law as permitted under section 274 of such Act [42 U.S.C. 2021].

House Report No. 95-1480 (II) in "Section-by- Section Analysis and Committee Comments" also provides additional analysis and comments:

#### Section 108—Remedial Action

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Subsection (b) requires the DOE to evaluate the mineral content of these materials and to determine if recovery is practicable. The DOE is then authorized, with NRC concurrence, to enter into contracts for recovery of the minerals, consistent with the EPA standards and the purposes of this act. This recovery may take place as part of the remedial action effort. The cost of recovery, including related work, to insure compliance with such standards and purposes will be paid by the person recovering the minerals. The States and the Secretary [of Energy] will participate in the net profits. The amount of the profit to be shared will be determined by the DOE as part of the agreement. The committee's intention is that the person recovering the minerals be able to make a reasonable profit. Clearly, such recovery should only be undertaken if it is consistent with the purposes of this Act and will not impede effective and prompt remedial action.

Section 7918(b) clearly states that, "upon receipt of any expression of interest, the Secretary shall evaluate among other things the mineral concentration of the residual radioactive materials at each designated processing site to determine whether, as a part of any remedial action program, recovery of such minerals is practicable."

7.3.2 International Uranium has expressed interest in processing material from the Moab site. However, it is unclear if the Secretary of Energy has yet complied with the processing evaluation requirement. Thus far, no processing evaluation by the Secretary has been made publicly available, as required by Section 114(e) of UMTRCA (42 U.S.C. 7924(e)).

If the Secretary has not made the findings required by Section 7918(b), then this evaluation should happen promptly and the results be made publicly available in a timely manner in accordance with 42 U.S.C. Section 7924(e).

7.3.3 24 U.S.C. Section 7918(b) discusses financial arrangements associated with the remilling of Title I residual radioactive materials. Section 7918(b) requires that anyone permitted by the Secretary to recover minerals from the residual radioactive material from a Title I site pay to the Secretary a share of the net profits derived from such recovery. Sec. 7918(b) also states that the person recovering minerals from the

Title I materials shall bear all costs of such recovery.

There appears to be no provision in UMTRCA for the payment of federal funds to a person who desires remill residual radioactive material from a Title I facility.

It is hard to understand how International Uranium would even be interested in reprocessing the Moab Mill tailings unless they will be compensated above and beyond the amount received from the sale of the mineral concentrates after remilling has occurred. International Uranium should state its intentions in light of the criteria for remilling.

7.3.4 If a share in the net profits from the sale of the recovered minerals is to go to the Secretary and all costs of the recovery are to be born by the processor, then how can the expenditure of federal funds to facilitate reprocessing, such as the construction of a slurry pipeline, be justified under the law?

If some of the residual radioactive material is reprocessed at White Mesa and some is directly disposed then various financial complexities would need to be resolved.

These financial considerations—what UMTRCA permits and does not permit—must be clearly spelled out as soon as possible.

#### 7.4 Title II Regulation of the White Mesa Facility

7.4.1 UMTRCA requires that the direct disposal or the remilling and disposal of Title I materials at a Title II facility be carried out under the authority of Title II regulations (i.e., 10 C.F.R. Part 40 or conforming State regulations).

So, it is unclear how extensive an Environmental Impact Statement evaluating the impacts of the White Mesa off-site disposal alternative will be. Some of the impacts will differ depending upon the proposal that is developed by International Uranium and presented to the licensing authority for White Mesa (either the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the State of Utah). For example, the impacts of the disposal of the Moab site materials on the groundwater at White Mesa will be greatly dependent on the design and construction of the disposal cell or cells. Yet, the DOE has no authority over such design and construction.

The EIS should discuss the limitations on the DOE's assessment of the White Mesa alternative.

7.4.2 The DOE should clarify the relationship between the EIS they are developing and the other environmental evaluations of the proposal that will have to be developed by International Uranium and the regulatory agency with authority over the mill.

The DOE EIS is not a substitute to a thorough evaluation of the adverse environmental impacts, including cumulative impacts, of the White Mesa proposal by International Uranium and the agency that has regulatory authority over the White Mesa Mill.

#### 7.5 Transportation of Residual Radioactive Material via Slurry Pipeline

7.5.1 The EIS should provide information as to where and how the slurry pipeline will be constructed. Right now, the full route of the pipeline is not available.

7.5.2 The EIS should evaluate all the environmental impacts regarding the construction and maintenance of a slurry line from the Moab site to White Mesa.

7.5.3 The EIS should address the impacts on cultural sites of the construction and operation of the proposed slurry pipeline.

7.5.4 The EIS should the environmental impacts associated with the withdrawal and use of the water for slurring.

7.5.5 The EIS should discuss who would own or lease the pipeline.

7.5.6 The EIS should discuss who would be legally responsible for any adverse impacts associated with the construction, operation of pipeline. This would include a discussion of who would be responsible for the breach of the pipeline and resultant release of the radioactive and non-radioactive toxic and hazardous materials onto the ground and into the atmosphere.

7.5.7 The EIS should include an assessment of the environmental impacts related to radioactive releases during the normal operation of the slurry pipeline.

7.5.8 The EIS should assess the environmental impacts of any unplanned releases of radioactive and non-radioactive toxic and hazardous materials onto the ground and into the atmosphere from the pipeline.

7.5.9 The EIS should include a discussion and assessment of need for and effectiveness of emergency responses to any slurry pipeline breaks and spills.

7.5.10 The EIS should discuss what would happen to the slurry pipeline after the project has been completed. The EIS should consider the long-term use of the pipeline and the environmental impacts of that use.

## 7.6. White Mesa Uranium Mill Cultural Resources

7.6.1 Numerous Cultural Resources have already been identified at White Mesa. It would be impossible for the tailings from the Moab Project Site to be disposed of at White Mesa without adversely impacting some of those cultural sites. This fact, in and of itself, should remove this option from consideration.

7.6.2. The EIS should evaluate the impacts of White Mesa option on the numerous cultural sites at White Mesa.

7.6.3 The NRC Source Material License for the White Mesa Uranium Mill (License No. SUA-1358), sets forth the requirements related to cultural resources at White Mesa in License Condition 9.7. The DOE must consider the implementation of the cultural resource requirements and the data gained through the implementation of these requirements within the scope of the EIS. License Condition 9.7 states:

Before engaging in any activity not previously assessed by the NRC, the licensee shall administer a cultural resource inventory. All disturbances associated with the proposed development will be completed in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (as amended) and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 7).

In order to ensure that no unapproved disturbance of cultural resources occurs, any work resulting in the discovery of previously unknown cultural artifacts shall cease. The artifacts shall be inventoried and evaluated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, and no disturbance shall occur until the licensee has received authorization from the NRC to proceed.

The licensee shall avoid by project design, where feasible, the archeological sites designated "contributing" in the report submitted by letter dated July 28, 1988. [Attachment 1 hereto.] When it is not feasible to avoid a site designated "contributing" in the report, the licensee shall institute a data recovery program for that site based on the research design submitted by letter from C. E. Baker of Energy Fuels Nuclear to Mr. Melvin T. Smith, Utah State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), dated April 13, 1981. [Attachment 2 hereto.]

The licensee shall recover through archeological excavation all "contributing" sites listed in the report which are located in or within 100 feet of borrow areas, stockpile areas, construction areas, or the perimeter of the reclaimed tailings impoundment. Data recovery fieldwork at each site meeting these criteria shall be completed prior to the start of any project related disturbance within 100 feet of the site, but analysis and report preparation need not be complete.

Additionally, the licensee shall conduct such testing as is required to enable the Commission to determine if those sites designated as "Undetermined" in the report and located within 100 feet of present or known future construction areas are of such significance to warrant their redesignation as "contributing." In all cases, such testing shall be completed before any aspect of the undertaking affects a site.

Archeological contractors shall be approved in writing by the Commission. The Commission will approve an archeological contractor who meets the minimum standards for a principal investigator set forth in 36 CFR Part 66, Appendix C, and whose qualifications are found acceptable by the SHAPO.

7.6.5 At this time there is no map available that would give an indication of what areas of the White Mesa Mill would be impacted by the White Mesa option. This information should promptly be made publicly available, so that the public can make a determination as to which previously identified cultural sites would be impacted. Information is needed so that a determination can be made as to which "contributing" (and possibly "Undetermined") sites would be impacted by the proposed activity. This would be necessary in order to determine which of the rare and culturally rich cultural sites would need to be excavated prior to their destruction by the proposed project.

7.6.6 The DOE should obtain and evaluate all previous documentation regarding the cultural sites at White Mesa. See Attachment 3, which is an index of documents related to the cultural sites that have been made publicly available by the NRC.

7.6.7 The DOE should consult with the Ute and Navajo Tribes and tribal groups and members to obtain their input regarding the impact of the White Mesa Mill activities on their sacred sites. It appears that previous White Mesa cultural site researchers failed to properly consult with the Ute and Navajo tribal members and representatives.

7.6.8 The EIS must properly consider and implement the requirements Native American Graves & Repatriation Act.

7.6.9 The EIS should explain where recovered artifacts from the excavation of impacted cultural sites would be placed.

7.6.10 Having seen pictures of some of the cultural sites that were excavated prior to their destruction by Energy Fuels Nuclear when the White Mesa Mill was constructed, I can assure you, that further destruction of similar cultural sites at White Mesa is not acceptable.

Just because the misguided archeologists gave previously excavated White Mesa cultural sites names like "Tailings Terrace," "Reactor Ridge," and "Half-Life House," it does not legitimize the destruction of similar nearby cultural sites to further the interests of the nuclear industry.

## 7.7 Environmental Justice

7.7.1 The EIS should thoroughly evaluate the impacts of the proposal to transfer the residual radioactive materials from Moab to White Mesa in accordance with the Environmental Justice Executive Order 12898.

Section 2-2 of Executive Order 12898 states that "Each federal agency shall conduct its programs, policies, and activities that substantially affect human health or the environment, in a manner that ensures that such programs, policies, and activities do not have the effect of excluding persons (including populations) from participation in, denying persons (including populations) the benefits of, or subjecting persons (including populations) to discrimination under, such programs, policies, and activities, because of their race, Color, or national origin."

Since the disposal and/or processing and disposal of the Moab Mill Tailings at White Mesa will most directly impact a low-income Native American Population, it is imperative that the Environmental Justice Act be implemented.

7.7.2 Section 4-4 (Subsistence Consumption of Fish and Wildlife) of Executive Order # 12898, at 4-401 (Consumption Patterns) states:

In order to assist in identifying the need for ensuring protection of populations with differential patterns of subsistence consumption of fish and wildlife, Federal agencies, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall collect, maintain, and analyze information on the consumption patterns of populations who principally rely on fish and/or wildlife for subsistence.

Thus far, it appears that no information on the current and probable future subsistence habits and requirements of the White Mesa Ute and local Navajo tribal members has been gathered in order to properly implement Executive Order 12898. Within the scope of the EIS, the DOE should collect information regarding the consumptive patterns of the wildlife that live in the area of the White Mesa Uranium Mill and make use of nearby water sources (seeps, springs, etc.) that are directly connected to the aquifer below the White Mesa site.

The EIS should evaluate the extent to which the tribal members consume meat from the wildlife in the vicinity of White Mesa. The EIS should study the uses of plant life for food and for medicinal, ceremonial, and craft purposes in the vicinity of White Mesa.

7.7.3 The EIS should assess the environmental impacts related to the consumptive uses of animals and plants due to the proximity of the plants, animals, and consuming population to the White Mesa Uranium Mill. This assessment should include the consumptive uses of both the Native American and non-Native American communities.

## 7.8. Cumulative Environmental Impacts

7.8.1 The EIS should evaluate the cumulative impacts of all of the milling and disposal activities at the White Mesa Uranium Mill along with the environmental impacts of the disposal and/or processing and disposal of the Moab Mill Tailings at White Mesa.

An assessment of the cumulative impacts of all activities at the Mill has never been undertaken.

This will not be an easy task, because there is little information available regarding the environmental impacts associated with the new industrial activities taking place at White Mesa.

For a number of years hundreds of thousands of tons of radioactive wastes from other mineral processing activities have been processed and disposed of (or proposed to be processed and disposed of) at White Mesa. The NRC has never looked at the cumulative impacts of processing of these so-called alternate feed materials. The 1979 site-specific White Mesa Environmental Statement (ES) evaluated only the processing of ore at the mill. The 1980 Generic EIS for uranium milling also did not consider the environmental impacts of the processing and disposal of wastes from other mineral processing sites at uranium or thorium mills. Except for two license amendments associated with the processing of alternate feed material, no Environmental Assessments were done.

7.8.2 The EIS should also take into consideration the additional environmental impacts associated with the proposed processing and disposal of blended contaminated low enriched uranium and depleted uranium. International Uranium proposed to work with Nuclear Fuel Services to blend the materials at the NFS Erwin, Tennessee, facility and transport the materials to White Mesa. See Attachment 4 for International Uranium's Press Release related to the LEU/DU proposal

According to International Uranium and NFS, the materials to be blended will include materials, that, because of their contaminants, are unsuitable for sale or use as commercial nuclear fuel; materials that do not satisfy the waste disposal criteria at the DOE's disposal sites at Hanford and the Nevada Test Site; and materials that the DOE has difficulty classifying. All this nice stuff will be blended into something that will turn back into "ore"—via some sort of magic. International Uranium proposes to process this so-called "USM Ore™" at White Mesa.

According to International Uranium and NFS, the feed material for the blending, which will take place at the NFS facility, will consist of metal feed in **any form** and with **any level of contamination**. The final blended product will be a fine powder. This product will be placed in drums and shipped to White Mesa for processing. Heaven only knows what exactly will be disposed of after the processing takes place.

The DOE must consider the cumulative environmental impact of this proposal along with the environmental impacts of the disposal of the Moab Mill Tailings at White Mesa.

7.8.3 International Uranium has been authorized by the NRC to receive and process over 400,000 thousand tons of wastes from the processing of thorium-232 that may be shipped from the Maywood, New Jersey, Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) and Superfund Site. This project may last 7 years or longer.

The actual average, or range, of total thorium content (thorium-232 and thorium-228) of the Maywood material that will be shipped to White Mesa has not been satisfactorily established.

White Mesa has Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the receipt, storage, processing, and disposal of high thorium content (HTC) material (i.e., material containing thorium-232 and progeny). The SOPs were used for the receipt, storage, processing, and

disposal of a smaller amount of thorium processing wastes from another New Jersey site. The average total thorium content of that material was less than that which is expected in the Maywood material. However, there has been no indication from International Uranium or the NRC that the HTC SOPs will be used for the Maywood materials.

This means that the Maywood materials will be stockpiled in uncovered piles at White Mesa for an indeterminate period of time prior to processing.

This means that the workers and the public may be exposed to particulates and aerosols emanating from the storage piles that are associated not with the uranium decay chain, but with the hotter thorium-232 decay chain. Placing the HTC in smaller piles and covering the piles is required by the HTC SOPs.

Additionally, the HTC SOPs require that the tailings from processing HTC materials be promptly covered with water or non-thorium materials in order to prevent the release of thoron (Rn-220). The Maywood HTC materials do not seem to be subject to that provision. The source material thorium-232 content of the Maywood materials will not be removed during the processing at White Mesa.

This means that there will be no special efforts to reduce the release of Rn-220 and other short-lived decay products of thorium-232 during storage of the Maywood materials and after disposal of the tailings.

This situation has the potential to adversely impact the workers at the White Mesa Mill who will be working on-site if the White Mesa disposal option is chosen.

The EIS should particularly address this aspect of White Mesa option.

7.8.4 In the Project Plan, International Uranium only vaguely describes the placement and construction of new impoundment at White Mesa for the disposal of the Moab Mill Tailings. Without knowing exactly what type of cells are to be constructed, how they will be constructed, what design basis will be used, where the cells will be constructed, how many cells will be constructed, etc., it would be pretty hard to compare effectiveness of the engineered disposal system at White Mesa with a system engineered and constructed elsewhere by the DOE or other entity. Therefore, it would be difficult to determine if off-site disposal at White Mesa would provide for the most effective long-term isolation and stability of the tailings with the least adverse impacts to health, safety, and the environment.

7.8.5 International Uranium, in the Project Plan (page 6), states that there is site material for capping the cells. The DOE must evaluate those materials and determine whether they are, in fact, suitable capping materials. If they are not, then a determination must be made regarding where suitable capping materials could be obtained. The EIS must address the environmental impacts associated with obtaining and transporting suitable capping materials.

7.8.6 The Project Plan states "final rock cover materials are available nearby." The EIS should ascertain the source or sources of "final rock cover" and evaluate the impacts of obtaining and transporting that cover.

## 7.9 Groundwater at White Mesa

7.9.1 Most importantly, the EIS should address the environmental impacts related to groundwater at White Mesa.

7.9.2 As part of that evaluation the DOE should obtain and evaluate all documentation related to the proposed Utah Ground Water Discharge Permit for the White Mesa Mill.

7.9.3 On November 28, 2001, as part of the GWDP process, the DRC requested additional detailed information from International Uranium about the construction and of Cell 3 and extrapolation of Cell 3 information to cells 1 and 2. The DOE should carefully review International Uranium's response if and when it is submitted to the DRC.

7.9.4 The DOE should not complete the EIS until all issues related to the issuance of the Groundwater Discharge Permit have been resolved, and the permit is issued.

7.9.5. The EIS should evaluate the current groundwater monitoring system at White Mesa to determine whether this system is adequate to identify groundwater contamination in a timely manner.

7.9.6. The EIS should evaluate the impacts to the groundwater of off-site disposal at White Mesa over the long-long-term, that is, over the time frame that the residual radioactive material will present a hazard to the public and the environment.

7.9.7 The EIS should address the long-term potential impact on the springs and seeps on and near White Mesa. These springs and seeps are directly connected to the aquifer right under the White Mesa Mill.

7.9.8 The EIS should address the potential for contamination from the Moab tailings disposal impoundment at White Mesa to reach the Navajo sandstone potable water aquifer underneath White Mesa.

7.9.9 The EIS should address the long-term potential impact on the local and regional aquifers associated with each disposal option. The EIS should determine which options have the least potential to adversely impact the local and regional aquifers over the time frame that the tailings would present a potential for an adverse impact to ground and surface waters.

7.9.10 The EIS should evaluate the long-term consequences of a failure of the containment system at White Mesa versus the failure of the containment system at other potential off-site disposal sites.

7.9.11 The EIS should address the potential cumulative impacts of the contamination of the groundwater from previous and future disposal activities at White Mesa. This would include a discussion of the interrelationship between eventual and current groundwater contamination because of other activities associated with White Mesa and the groundwater contamination that will eventually result from the proposed disposal option. The potential interrelationship with current chloroform plume on-site should also be addressed.

## 7.10 International Uranium's Project Overview

International Uranium has made numerous statements in the Project Overview regarding the superiority of their proposal. These statements are not substantiated in any manner. The

proposal mentions various studies that they or their consultants have conducted. These studies and the technical and financial information regarding the proposal are not available to the public.

The DOE should require that International Uranium substantiate its claims. The information and the data substantiating the claims should be available to the public.

## **8. CONCLUSION**

Our wishes are that the Moab Mill Tailings be moved from the floodplain of the Colorado River as soon as possible and placed in an impoundment built and owned by the DOE in Grand County, Utah.

At this time, there are two off-site disposal sites in Grand County that are being considered by the DOE, both of which are located some distant from the nearest towns. At this time there is not enough information to claim that one of these options is superior. Also, the DOE might identify another location in Grand County away from a community and away from any local and regional aquifer that would be adversely impacted by the disposal of the Moab Mill Tailings.

The on-site disposal option, the White Mesa slurry pipeline option, the East Carbon option, and the Green River option are all unacceptable. All of these disposal sites are located near towns or tribal communities.

All of these sites have the potential to adversely impact groundwater and surface water close to these communities and down-stream.

Leaving the tailings in place is not in keeping with 42 U.S.C. Title 33, Chapter 9, Section 407 (Rivers and Harbors Act).

The White Mesa disposal option has the potential to adversely impact known regional and local aquifers and has too many unknown factors. Additionally, this disposal option will cause the improper destruction of rare and irreplaceable historical cultural and sacred sites on White Mesa.

A full examination of all of the potential environmental impacts associated with each of the disposal options will provide further substantiation for these positions.

Thank you for providing the opportunity to provide comments on the scoping for the Department of Energy Environmental Impact Statement associated with the Moab Project Site, Moab, Utah.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CULTURAL SITES ON WHITE MESA  
WHITE MESA URANIUM MILL--DOCKET NO. 40-8681

1. 0195/8122#22

ACN: 9601250219  
DATE: 780531  
DTC: ENTR/\*NON-RECURRING TECHNICAL REPORT (ENVIRONMENTAL)  
DTC: TE/\*TEXT-ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS  
EST\_PAGES: 391  
L1: 'ARCHEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS ON WHITE MESA SAN JUAN  
L2: COUNTY SOUTHEASTERN UT.'  
FICHE: 86900:076-86901:102  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-B-951223  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
AN#1: LINDSAY L W  
AN#2: DYKMAN J L  
AN#3: NIELSON A S  
REFAFFIL: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#2: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#3: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
PACKAGE: 951223-9601250215B

2. 001/3207#71

ACN: 7812070053  
DATE: 781115  
DTC: CM/\*MEMORANDUMS-CORRESPONDENCE  
DTC: MEMO/\*INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL MEMORANDUM  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: ACK RECEIPT ON 781113 OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS  
L2: REPT PREPARED BY UT STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST WHICH EARMARKS WHITE  
L3: MESA FOR NOMINATION AS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT OF THE  
L4: NATL REGISTER.  
FICHE: 94134:017-94134:018  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-781116  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
AN#1: TRAGER E A  
RA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)  
AA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)  
PACKAGE: 781116-7812070047A  
OTHER: 7812070047

3. 001/3179#73

ACN: 7812070003  
DATE: 781117  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTS/\*NRC TO STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: REQUESTS REVIEW OF STATE'S FILES ON WHITE MESA U PROJ SAN  
L2: JUAN COUNTY UT.AREA IS BELIEVED TO HAVE NUMEROUS SITES  
L3: WHICH ARE ARCHEOLOGICALLY IMPORTANT & DATA WILL BEAR ON APPL  
L4: BY ENERGY FUELS NUC INC FOR SOURCE MATL LIC.  
FICHE: 94134:077-94134:077  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-781117  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: KEENE J P  
AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#1: NOMC/@DIVISION OF FUEL CYCLE & MATERIAL SAFETY (PRE 870413)  
PACKAGE: 781117-7812070003

4. 6001/5228#74

ACN: 7812180276  
DATE: 781124  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 12  
L1: FORWARDS NO ADVERSE EFFECT LTR RE WHITE MESA MILL SITE &  
L2: REPT.INCLUDES STATUS OF ALL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IDENTIFIED  
L3: W-PROPOSED AREA.HISTORIC SURVEY WILL BE COMPLETED BY 781231.  
L4: W-ENCL STATE OF UT SITE ANALYSIS.  
FICHE: 94357:001-94357:001  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-781124  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: MARTIN W G  
RA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

5. 6001/4609#75

ACN: 7812140271  
DATE: 781129  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 246  
L1: FORWARDS 'ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS ON WHITE MESA SAN  
L2: JUAN COUNTY SOUTHEASTERN UT' DATED MAY 1978.  
FICHE: 94206:004-94206:249  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-781129  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: TRAGER E A  
AN#1: MARKLEY D J  
RA#1: NOMC/@DIVISION OF FUEL CYCLE & MATERIAL SAFETY (PRE 870413)  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

6. 6001/5135#76

ACN: 7812180181  
DATE: 781204  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: DISCUSSES INFO RE STATUS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES W-IN  
L2: BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED ENERGY FUELS NUC INC FACIL.SUPPORTS  
L3: RECOVERY OF SIGNIFICANT SCIENTIFIC DATA THAT PROPOSED PROJ  
L4: WILL FOSTER.  
FICHE: 94359:347-94359:349  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-781204  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: MARTIN J  
AN#1: KEENE J P  
RA#1: NOMCF/@ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR FUEL CYCLE SAFETY & LICENSING  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

7. 6001/5831#77

ACN: 7812210014  
DATE: 781205  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: FORWARDS INFO RE SURVEY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES W-IN WHITE  
L2: MESA PROJECT BOUNDARY.TWO REPTS OF THOMPSON OF S UT ST COLL  
L3: & UT ST ARCHEOLOGIST REVEAL THAT ENERGY FUELS' PROJECT  
L4: ACTUALLY HELPED TO UNCOVER NEW ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA.  
FICHE: 94249:326-94249:328  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-781205  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,

RN#1: MARTIN J  
AN#1: KEENE J P  
RA#1: NOMCF/@ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR FUEL CYCLE SAFETY & LICENSING  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

8. 6001/8169#79

ACN: 7901050079  
DATE: 781212  
DTC: CN/\*MEETING MINUTES & NOTES--CORRESPONDENCE  
DTC: MINS/\*MEETING SUMMARIES-INTERNAL (NON-TRANSCRIPT)  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: SUMMARY OF 781204 MEETING IN SILVER SPRING W-ENERGY FUELS  
L2: NUCLEAR UT DIV OF STATE HISTORY & HERITAGE CONSERVATION &  
L3: RECREATION SVC RE WHITE MESA PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGY.  
FICHE: 02854:182-02854:184  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-781212  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: TRAGER E  
RA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)  
AA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)

9. 6002/3880#88

ACN: 7901290149  
DATE: 790104  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 254  
L1: FORWARDS DOCUMENTATION RE EFFECTS OF PROJECT ON  
L2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL RESOURCES.STATE HISTORIC  
L3: PRESERVATION STAFF ADVISES THAT PROJECT AS PLANNED WILL HAVE  
L4: ADVERSE EFFECTS.W-ENCL ACCEPTABLE MITIGATIONS.  
FICHE: 02942:112-02942:360  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790104  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: MARTIN J  
AN#1: KEENE J P  
RA#1: NOMCF/@ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR FUEL CYCLE SAFETY & LICENSING  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

10. 002/5410#93

ACN: 7902070033  
DATE: 790112  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: INFORMS THAT ALTERNATIVE SITES FOR PLANT WOULD PRESENT A  
L2: LARGER PROBLEM IN MITIGATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES.SITE IS  
L3: PROBABLY NOT ACCEPTABLE AS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT.  
FICHE: 03238:344-03238:360  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790112  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: MARTIN J  
AN#1: KEENE J P  
RA#1: NOMCF/@ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR FUEL CYCLE SAFETY & LICENSING  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

11. 002/7903#95

ACN: 7902270222  
DATE: 790117  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: OTN/\*OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2

L1: REPORTS THAT DEIS WILL AFFECT NUMEROUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
L2: PROPERTIES THAT MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION IN NATL  
L3: REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.  
FICHE: 02888:260-02888:261  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790117  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 11812  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: WALL L S  
RA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)  
AA#1: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

12. 6002/6122#100

ACN: 7902130141  
DATE: 790131  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: FORWARDS 'ADDL ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS & INVENTORY  
L2: ON WHITE MESA SAN JUAN COUNTY SOUTHEASTERN UT.'  
FICHE: 03074:009-03074:234  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-B-790131  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: TRAGER E A  
AN#1: MADSEN D B  
RA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
PACKAGE: 790131-7902130141\*

13. 10195/8123#103

ACN: 9601250220  
DATE: 790131  
DTC: ENTR/\*NON-RECURRING TECHNICAL REPORT (ENVIRONMENTAL)  
DTC: TE/\*TEXT-ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS  
EST\_PAGES: 200  
L1: 'ADDL ARCHEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS & INVENTORY ON WHITE  
L2: MESA SAN JUAN COUNTY SOUTHEASTERN UT.'  
FICHE: 86901:103-86902:141  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-B-951223  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
AN#1: NIELSON A S  
AN#2: MADSEN D B  
REFAFFIL: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#2: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
PACKAGE: 951223-9601250215C

14. 10184/3428#145

ACN: 9411180208  
DATE: 790308  
DTC: MOAU/\*MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT/UNDERSTANDING (MOA, MOU)  
DTC: TT/\*LEGAL TRANSCRIPTS & ORDERS & PLEADINGS  
EST\_PAGES: 14  
L1: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN NRC STATE OF UT HISTORIC  
L2: PRESERVATION OFC ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION &  
L3: LICENSEE RE ISSUANCE OF SOURCE MATL LICENSE TO LICENSEE &  
L4: IMPLEMENTATION.W-OVERSIZE ENCL.  
FICHE: 81826:016-81826:030  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790308  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
TSK: TF  
TSK: URFO  
AN#2: SMITH M  
AN#3: SMITH M  
REFAFFIL: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

AA#1: NRCZ/@NRC - NO DETAILED AFFILIATION GIVEN  
AA#2: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#3: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
PACKAGE: 790308-9411180200A

15. 6004/632#150

ACN: 7904100160  
DATE: 790322  
DTC: CN/\*MEETING MINUTES & NOTES--CORRESPONDENCE  
DTC: MINS/\*MEETING SUMMARIES-INTERNAL (NON-TRANSCRIPT)  
EST\_PAGES: 4  
L1: SUMMARY OF 790312 MEETING W-INTERAGENCY ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
L2: SERVICES IN LAKEWOOD CO RE MITIGATION OF IMPACTS OF WHITE  
L3: MESA PROJECT TO SITE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES.  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C 790322  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: TRAGER E A  
RA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)  
AA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)

16. 004/1812#152

ACN: 7904160083  
DATE: 790323  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 11  
L1: FORWARDS UT DIV OF STATE HISTORY REPT LISTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
L2: SITES IN PROJECT AREA & STATEMENT RE BURIAL OF SITE FOR  
L3: PROTECTION.  
FICHE: 03503:167-03503:177  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790323  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: TARGER E A  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMC/@DIVISION OF FUEL CYCLE & MATERIAL SAFETY (PRE 870413)  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

17. 005/8079#153

ACN: 7906040358  
DATE: 790328  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTO/\*NRC TO OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: REQUESTS DETERMINATION AS TO WHETHER AREA SOUTH OF  
L2: BLANDING UT IS ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AS ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
L3: DISTRICT IN NATL REGISTER.  
FICHE: 02236:118-02236:120  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790328  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: EUSDOINP/@INTERIOR, DEPT. OF, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
AA#1: NOMCMRL/@RADIOISOTOPES LICENSING BRANCH (PRE 790501)

18. 005/6951#172

ACN: 7905300163  
DATE: 790406  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: OTN/\*OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: COMMENTS ON PRELIMINARY CASE REPT FOR ENERGY FUELS WHITE  
L2: MESA U MILL.DOI MEMO RE PROFESSIONAL CONSIDERATIONS  
L3: SURROUNDING NONACQUEOUS BURIAL OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE ENCL.  
FICHE: 01791:057-01791:057

PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790406  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: TRAEGER E  
AN#1: REAVES R  
RA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)  
AA#1: EUSDOI/@INTERIOR, DEPT. OF

19. 6005/6271#173

ACN: 7905250201  
DATE: 790409  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 22  
L1: FORWARDS 'RESEARCH DESIGN FOR WHITE MESA ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
L2: PROJECT.'  
FICHE: 03430:001-03430:023  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790409  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 12531  
RN#1: TRAGER E A  
AN#1: CASJENS L  
RA#1: NOMCMRL/@RADIOISOTOPES LICENSING BRANCH (PRE 790501)  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

20. 005/6932#175

ACN: 7905300132  
DATE: 790416  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 16  
L1: FORWARDS SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHEOLOGICAL REPT RE STOCKPILE AREA  
L2: TO EAST OF TAILINGS AREA.  
FICHE: 06911:001-06911:001  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790416  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: TRAGER E A  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

21. 6005/5908#177

ACN: 7905240592  
DATE: 790420  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTO/\*NRC TO OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: REQUESTS DETERMINATION OF AREA ELIGIBILITY AS ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
L2: DISTRICT FOR NATL REGISTER.FORWARDS STATE OF UT 790104 LTR  
L3: DOCUMENTING ELIGIBILITY.  
FICHE: 03540:189-03540:192  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790501  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: EUSDOI/@INTERIOR, DEPT. OF  
AA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)  
PACKAGE: 790501-7905240258A

22. 6006/286#179

ACN: 7906060026  
DATE: 790423  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 5

L1: FORWARDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SITE FORMS FOR SITES 6752 &  
L2: 6753 IN SAN JUAN COUNTY UT.  
FICHE: 02276:351-02276:355  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790423  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 12673  
RN#1: TRAGER E A  
AN#1: CASJENS L  
RA#1: NOMCMRL/@RADIOISOTOPES LICENSING BRANCH (PRE 790501)  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

23. 6005/5877#180

ACN: 7905240544  
DATE: 790425  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 6  
L1: FORWARDS REPT RE FINDINGS OF RECENT ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF  
L2: EASTERN HALF OF NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 33.NO FURTHER  
L3: ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK REQUIRED.  
FICHE: 03541:109-03541:114  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790425  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 12672  
RN#1: TRAEGER E A  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMCMRL/@RADIOISOTOPES LICENSING BRANCH (PRE 790501)  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

24. 10184/3350#181

ACN: 9411180120  
DATE: 790426  
DTC: DD/\*DRAWINGS  
DTC: DRAW/\*DRAWINGS  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: 'ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WHITE MESA URANIUM PROJECT BLANDING  
L2: UT.'  
FICHE: 81826:004-81826:004  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790426  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: RM78-682-MI  
TSK: TF  
TSK: URFO  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

24. 6006/6416#183

ACN: 7907020464  
DATE: 790430  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: FORWARDS PROJECT SITE SHOWING ALL IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
L2: SITES.OVERSIDED DRAWING ENCL.  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790430  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: TRAGER E A  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMCMLM/@MATERIALS LICENSING BRANCH

25. 6006/2587#184

ACN: 7906180404  
DATE: 790430  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTO/\*NRC TO OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE

EST\_PAGES: 10  
L1: FORWARDS PRELIMINARY CASE REPT FOR LANDS TO BE IMPACTED BY  
L2: WHITE MESA U MILL.ALSO FORWARDS PROPOSAL FOR CONTENTS OF  
L3: MEMO OF AGREEMENT RE MITIGATION OF ADVERSE EFFECT AT MILL  
L4: SITE.  
FICHE: 02354:301-02354:311  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790430  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: WALL L S  
AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
PACKAGE: 790430-7906180404\*

26. 6005/5675#185

ACN: 7905240258  
DATE: 790501  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: OTN/\*OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 14  
L1: FORWARDS REQUESTED ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION FOR EARTH DAM  
L2: IN SAN JUAN COUNTY UT TO BE INCLUDED IN NATL REGISTER OF  
L3: HISTORIC PLACES.INFO SHOULD BE INTEGRATED INTO NEPA  
L4: ANALYSIS.  
FICHE: 03540:176-03540:192  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790501  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: H32-NR  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: MURTAGH W J  
RA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)  
AA#1: EUSDOI/@INTERIOR, DEPT. OF  
PACKAGE: 790501-7905240258\*

27. 005/5791#186

ACN: 7905240425  
DATE: 790503  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: APPROVES PROPOSED MEMO OF AGREEMENT W-WHITE MESA SAN JUAN  
L2: COUNTY UT EXCEPT ITEMS RE OBLIGATIONS OF DEVELOPER.  
FICHE: 03540:263-03540:263  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790503  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: KEENE J P  
RA#1: NOMCFPF/@FUEL PROCESS. & FAB. BRANCH (PRE 790727)  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

28. 6006/2593#187

ACN: 7906180414  
DATE: 790503  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: BELIEVES MEMO OF AGREEMENT WILL SATISFY NECESSARY MITIGATION  
L2: UNDER REQUIREMENTS OF 106 REVIEW PROCEDURES.  
FICHE: 02354:311-02354:311  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790430  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: KEENE J P  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
PACKAGE: 790430-7906180404A

29. 10014/7072#207

ACN: 8008210146  
DATE: 790627  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 4  
L1: FORWARDS REVISED PAGES FOR INSERTION INTO WHITE MESA SOURCE  
L2: MATL LICENSE APPLICATION D'APPOLONIA LTR REPT RE CLAY 16  
L3: PERMEABILITY & OTHER PROPERTIES & UT DIC OF STATE HISTORY  
L4: LTR-PROPOSAL RE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.  
FICHE: 06381:281-06381:284  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-800807  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 17034  
RN#1: TRAGER E A  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.  
PACKAGE: 800807-8008210141A

30. 10000/1000#218

ACN: 7909270727  
DATE: 790801  
DTC: OTHR/\*OTHER LEGAL DOCUMENT  
DTC: TT/\*LEGAL TRANSCRIPTS & ORDERS & PLEADINGS  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: AGREEMENT THAT ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR INC WILL UNDERTAKE CONST  
L2: OF U MILL AT WHITE MESA UT IN MANNER WHICH WOULD AVOID  
L3: ADVERSE EFFECTS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT & HISTORIC AREAS.  
FICHE: 01042:019-01042:020  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790820  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 13875  
AN#1: OTTEY R M  
AA#1: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
PACKAGE: 790820-7909270725A

31. 0000/998#225

ACN: 7909270725  
DATE: 790820  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: OTN/\*OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: FORWARDS ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION 790801  
L2: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT RE ISSUANCE OF SOURCE MATL LICENSE  
L3: TO ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR INC.AGREEMENT HAS BEEN RATIFIED BY  
L4: CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.  
FICHE: 01042:018-01042:020  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790820  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 13875  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: WALL L S  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
PACKAGE: 790820-7909270725\*

32. 10000/3894#229

ACN: 7910050073  
DATE: 790911  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: SUBMITS 790905 LTR FROM UT DIV OF STATE HISTORY APPROVING

L2: PRESENT LAYOUT OF SITE HAUL ROADS.OVERSIZE MAP INDICATING  
L3: PRESENT HAUL ROAD LOCATIONS ENCL.  
FICHE: 01109:130-01109:131  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790913  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: TRAGER E A  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.  
PACKAGE: 790913-7910050052B

33. 10000/4013#231

ACN: 7910050265  
DATE: 790912  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: SUPPLEMENTS 790503 LTR.AGREEMENT SIGNED W-O STATE HISTORIC  
L2: PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE.MAY RESULT IN UNNECESSARY  
L3: SITE DISTURBANCE PROBLEMS W-COMPLETION DATE & ADDL COST TO  
L4: DEVELOPERS ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR INC.REQUESTS MEETING.  
FICHE: 01106:081-01106:082  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790912  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: SMITH M T  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

34. 10001/4258#234

ACN: 7910260196  
DATE: 790927  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 9  
L1: FORWARDS ADDL DOCUMENTATION RE HISTORIC SITES IN PROJECT  
L2: AREA.INCLUDES DOI 790920 LTR & STATE OF UT DEPT OF  
L3: DEVELOPMENT SVCS 790911 LTR.OVERSIZE MAP ENCL.  
FICHE: 01215:044-01215:051  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790927  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 14291  
RN#1: TRANGER E A  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

35. 0001/3201#236

ACN: 7910240714  
DATE: 791003  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 28  
L1: FORWARDS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF NORTHEAST QUARTER OF  
L2: SECTION 33 T37S R22E PREPARED BY UT DEPT OF DEVELOPMENT  
L3: SVCS.  
FICHE: 01207:257-01207:284  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-791003  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: TRAGER E A  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

36. 10000/3879#232

ACN: 7910050052  
DATE: 790913  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: SUBMITS ADDL COPIES OF MATLS SENT TO NRC IN 790911 LTRS.  
FICHE: 01109:091-01109:131  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790913  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 14094  
RN#1: TRAGER E A  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.  
PACKAGE: 790913-7910050052\*

37. 10001/4258#234

ACN: 7910260196  
DATE: 790927  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 9  
L1: FORWARDS ADDL DOCUMENTATION RE HISTORIC SITES IN PROJECT  
L2: AREA.INCLUDES DOI 790920 LTR & STATE OF UT DEPT OF  
L3: DEVELOPMENT SVCS 790911 LTR.OVERSIZE MAP ENCL.  
FICHE: 01215:044-01215:051  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-790927  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 14291  
RN#1: TRANGER E A  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

38. 10001/3201#236

ACN: 7910240714  
DATE: 791003  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 28  
L1: FORWARDS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF NORTHEAST QUARTER OF  
L2: SECTION 33 T37S R22E PREPARED BY UT DEPT OF DEVELOPMENT  
L3: SVCS.  
FICHE: 01207:257-01207:284  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-791003  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: TRAGER E A  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

39. 10003/5180#243

ACN: 7912130167  
DATE: 791019  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTS/\*NRC TO STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: CONFIRMS 791016 TELCON ITEMIZING SPECIFIC CONCERNS ABOUT  
L2: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT RE MITIGATION OF ADVERSE EFFECT AT  
L3: MILL SITE.LICENSEE WILL AVOID PROJECT DESIGN WITHIN 100 FT  
L4: OF PERIMETER OF RECLAIMED TAILINGS IMPOUNDMENT AREA.  
FICHE: 01548:358-01548:360  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-791019

DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: SMITH M T  
AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH

40. 10005/2845#249

ACN: 8001180217  
DATE: 791116  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: ACK RECEIPT OF 791019 RESPONSE CONCERNING MITIGATION OF  
L2: ADVERSE EFFECT AT WHITE MESA PROJECT MILL SITE.  
FICHE: 01769:219-01769:220  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-791219  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: SCARANO R  
AN#1: SMITH M T  
RA#1: NOMC/@DIVISION OF FUEL CYCLE & MATERIAL SAFETY (PRE 870413)  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
PACKAGE: 791219-8001180211A

41. 10004/7699#250

ACN: 8001140023  
DATE: 791116  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: ACK RECEIPT OF 791019 LTR RESPONDING TO CONCERNS RE MEMO  
L2: OF AGREEMENT ON MITIGATION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS AT SITE.  
L3: RESPONSES TO ITEMS 1 & 3 PROVIDE ADEQUATE CLARIFICATION.  
L4: FURTHER CLARIFICATION FOR ITEM 2 MAY BE NECESSARY.  
FICHE: 01744:004-01744:005  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-791116  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 15007  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: SMITH M T  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

42. 10005/3279#251

ACN: 8001210170  
DATE: 791212  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTO/\*NRC TO OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: FORWARDS SURVEY INFO IN REPOSE TO DOI 790426 LTR REQUESTING  
L2: ADDL INFO FOR DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY OF WHITE MESA  
L3: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT FOR INCLUSION IN NATIONAL REGISTER.  
L4: W-O ENCL.  
FICHE: 01774:058-01774:059  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-791212  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: MURTAGH W J  
AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: EUSDOI/@INTERIOR, DEPT. OF  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH

53. 0005/2839#253

ACN: 8001180211  
DATE: 791219  
DTC: CM/\*MEMORANDUMS-CORRESPONDENCE

DTC: MEMO/\*INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL MEMORANDUM  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: ADVISES OF RESPONSE TO 791116 LTR FROM UT STATE HISTORICAL  
L2: PRESERVATION OFFICER RE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROGRAM AT U  
L3: MILL SITE.  
FICHE: 01769:218-01769:220  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-791219  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: TRAGER E A  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
PACKAGE: 791219-8001180211\*

54. 10011/3577#272

ACN: 8005270038  
DATE: 800407  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: REQUESTS 800530 MEETING IN SILVER SPRING MD TO DISCUSS MODS  
L2: IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM.COMplete EXCAVATION  
L3: OF 10 REMAINING SITES MAY NOT BE WORTHWHILE.TESTING OF SITES  
L4: NOT EFFECTED BY PROJECT MAY BE DETRIMENTAL.  
FICHE: 05072:331-05072:333  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-800407  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 16127  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

55. 10010/3700#273

ACN: 8004300087  
DATE: 800407  
DTC: CM/\*MEMORANDUMS-CORRESPONDENCE  
DTC: MEMO/\*INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL MEMORANDUM  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: DISCUSSES PERFORMANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS &  
L2: ANALYSES.SUGGESTS REVIEW OF RESEARCH PROPOSALS OF  
L3: PROSPECTIVE CONSULTANTS TO ENSURE THAT ANCILLARY STUDIES ARE  
L4: CONDUCTED.  
FICHE: 04719:230-04719:232  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-800407  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 16018  
RN#1: SMITH M T  
AN#1: MADSEN D B  
RA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

56. 10012/4919#294

ACN: 8006240531  
DATE: 800523  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: CONFIRMS 800522 TELCON STATING WISHES TO REVISE POSITION RE  
L2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM CHANGES AT WHITE MESA U  
L3: PROJECT.SEEKS RELIEF IN FORM OF LICENSE AMEND RE TESTING OF  
L4: UNDETERMINED SITES & 1982 COMPLETION DATE.  
FICHE: 05435:186-05435:187  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-800523  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,

RPT: 16452  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

57. 0012/3854#297

ACN: 8006200589  
DATE: 800528  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 26  
L1: DISCUSSES PROBLEMS RE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT CONCERNING  
L2: U MILL SITE.PROBLEMS RELATE TO ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR  
L3: INTERPRETATION OF MEMORANDUM & INSURING THAT ARTIFACTS ARE  
L4: NOT TRANSPORTED OUT OF STATE.RELATED MATL ENCL.  
FICHE: 05396:215-05396:240  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-800528  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 16501  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: SMITH M T  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

58. 10012/3893#298

ACN: 8006200634  
DATE: 800529  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 9  
L1: FORWARDS STATE OF UT 800521 LTR & ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR INC  
L2: 800516 & 09 LTRS RE WHITE MESA ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY.  
L3: EXPRESSES CONCERN RE REMOVAL OF J DYKEMAN FROM PROJECT.  
FICHE: 05399:351-05399:359  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-800529  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 16502  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

59. 0013/1053#306

ACN: 8007100019  
DATE: 800617  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTS/\*NRC TO STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: DISCUSSES ACTIONS TAKEN BY NRC IN RESPONSE TO STATE OF UT  
L2: 800612 LTR RE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES BEING PERFORMED AT  
L3: FACILITY.INTERAGENCY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SVCS WILL CHECK WORK FOR  
L4: CONFORMANCE W-MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.  
FICHE: 05715:270-05715:270  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-800617  
LPDR: Y  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: SMITH M T  
AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH

60. 0014/4032#307

ACN: 8008080425  
DATE: 800623  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: OTN/\*OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: CONFIRMS 800619 TELCON RE ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES & DISCUSSES  
L2: 800618 MEETING W-STATE OF UT LICENSEE PLANO ARCHEOLOGICAL  
L3: CONSULTANTS & INTERAGENCY ARCHEOLOGICAL SVCS IN BLANDING UT  
L4: RE EFFECT OF CHANGING CONTRACTORS ON CONTINUITY OF STUDIES.  
FICHE: 06252:031-06252:033  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-800623  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 1201-5(W530)  
RPT: 16853  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: RUDY J R  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EUSDOI/@INTERIOR, DEPT. OF

61. 0195/8121#309

ACN: 9601250218  
DATE: 800630  
DTC: ENTR/\*NON-RECURRING TECHNICAL REPORT (ENVIRONMENTAL)  
DTC: TE/\*TEXT-ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS  
EST\_PAGES: 437  
L1: VOLS I-IV OF 'ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS ON WHITE MESA SAN  
L2: JUAN COUNTY UT 1979.'  
FICHE: 86899:003-86900:075  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-B-951223  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
AN#1: CASJENS L A  
AN#2: BENSON M P  
AN#3: NIELSON A S  
REFAFFIL: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#2: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#3: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
PACKAGE: 951223-9601250215A

62. 10013/4896#310

ACN: 8007210090  
DATE: 800630  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: DISCUSSES ITEMS 1-3 ADDRESSED IN FIRST LTR TO NRC &  
L2: DISCUSSED AT 800618 MEETING RE SITE.PIECEMEAL APPROACH TO  
L3: MEMO OF AGREEMENT WILL HAVE DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON  
L4: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.  
FICHE: 05912:232-05912:233  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-800630  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 16744  
RN#1: SCARANO R  
AN#1: SMITH M T  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

63. 0015/5834#317

ACN: 8009160545  
DATE: 800725  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: OTN/\*OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: REQUESTS INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE IF ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR

L2: INC IS IMPLEMENTING CONDITIONS OF LICENSE RE AVOIDANCE  
L3: MINIMIZING & MITIGATING ADVERSE EFFECTS OF PROJECT ON WHITE  
L4: MESA ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT.  
FICHE: 06561:162-06561:163  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-800725  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 17044  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: WALL L S  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

64. 0014/7070#320

ACN: 8008210141  
DATE: 800807  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: FORWARDS REQUESTED MATL IN RESPONSE TO 800805 TELCON RE  
L2: MONITORING PROGRAM WHITE MESA ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECT.  
FICHE: 06381:280-06381:284  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-800807  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 17034  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.  
PACKAGE: 800807-8008210141\*

65. 0015/5937#321

ACN: 8009170139  
DATE: 800811  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: OTN/\*OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: FORWARDS DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR INCLUSION IN NATL  
L2: REGISTER OF WHITE MESA ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT.  
L3: DISTRICT IS ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION.  
FICHE: 06567:065-06567:069  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-800811  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 17207  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: SHULL C D  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EUSDOI/@INTERIOR, DEPT. OF

66. 0017/2055#329

ACN: 8011040250  
DATE: 801009  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: FORWARDS REPT 'CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS:HAULWAY  
L2: FROM EFN MILL SITE TO PLATEAU RESOURCES STOCKPILE SAN JUAN  
L3: COUNTY UT ' SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL BY ARCHEOLOGICAL  
L4: CONTRACTOR.  
FICHE: 06873:354-06874:009  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-801009  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 17613  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH

AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.  
PACKAGE: 801009-8011040250\*

67. 0017/2056#330

ACN: 8011040253  
DATE: 801009  
DTC: TR/\*TEXT-SAFETY REPORT  
DTC: ZAR/\*GENERAL EXTERNAL TECHNICAL REPORTS  
EST\_PAGES: 17  
L1: 'CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS:HAULWAY FROM EFN MILL SITE  
L2: PLATEAU RESOURCES STOCKPILE SAN JUAN COUNTY UT.'  
FICHE: 06873:355-06874:009  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-801009  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 17613  
AN#1: AGENBROAD L D  
AA#1: EECPLANO/@PLANO ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS  
PACKAGE: 801009-8011040250A

68. ACN: 8202220428

DATE: 801130  
DTC: PROC/\*TEST/INSPECTION/OPERATING PROCEDURES  
DTC: TS/\*TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS & TEST REPORTS  
EST\_PAGES: 44  
L1: 'TREATMENT OF ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES - HANDBOOK.'  
FICHE: 12014:265-12014:307  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-811221  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 10614  
AN#1: GARVEY R R  
AA#1: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
PACKAGE: 811221-8202100141A

69. 10028/175#334

ACN: 8108180266  
DATE: 801130  
DTC: TR/\*TEXT-SAFETY REPORT  
DTC: ZAR/\*GENERAL EXTERNAL TECHNICAL REPORTS  
EST\_PAGES: 42  
L1: 'TREATMENT OF ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES HANDBOOK.'  
FICHE: 09410:311-09410:352  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-810713  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 10234  
AA#1: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
PACKAGE: 810713-8108180261A

70. 10019/4060#335

ACN: 8101100023  
DATE: 801203  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: FORWARDS MAP PER 801203 TELCON CONFIRMING THAT HISTORIC DAM  
L2: REFERENCED IN MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT HAS NOT BEEN AFFECTED  
L3: BY PROJECT.  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-801203  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 18001  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

71. 10020/2275#336

ACN: 8101290028  
DATE: 810114  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTG/\*NRC TO ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: LISTS STEPS TO ENSURE CONTINUITY & SATISFACTORY COMPLETION  
L2: OF ARCHEOLOGY STUDIES.LICENSEE & CONTRACTORS SHALL COMPLETE  
L3: 1979-80 EXCAVATIONS AS DETAILED IN NRC 790409 LTR.  
FICHE: 07570:356-07570:358  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-810114  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: ADAMS R W  
AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH

72. 0021/3636#341

ACN: 8102280305  
DATE: 810129  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTO/\*NRC TO OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: FORWARDS LTRS SENT TO ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR & UT STATE  
L2: HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER TO UPDATE WHITE MESA  
L3: ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAM.ALSO FORWARDS RESEARCH DESIGN FOR  
L4: PRESENT DATA RECOVERY PROGRAM.W-O ENCL.  
FICHE: 07775:221-07775:221  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-810129  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: WALL L S  
AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH

73. 10021/6349#342

ACN: 8103050879  
DATE: 810202  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: ACK RECEIPT OF NRC 810114 LTR RE MOD TO WHITE MESA  
L2: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.MODS ACCURATELY REFLECT STATE  
L3: POSITION.APPROVAL OF PLANO CONSULTANTS IS RESERVED PENDING  
L4: RECEIPT OF FINAL REPT.  
FICHE: 07829:346-07829:346  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-810202  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 18466  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: SMITH M T  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

74. 0025/4625#353

ACN: 8106090096  
DATE: 810413  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: EXT/\*ORGANIZATION CHARTS-EXTERNAL  
DTC: ZXT/\*EXTERNAL LETTERS ROUTED TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 7  
L1: FORWARDS PLANO ARCHEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS FINAL REPT ON 1980  
L2: ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT WHITE MESA.REVISED RESEARCH  
L3: DESIGN ALSO ENCL.

FICHE: 08737:361-08738:006  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-810413  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 10037  
RN#1: SMITH M T  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

75. 0025/4667#356

ACN: 8106090147  
DATE: 810513  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: FORWARDS LISTING OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES TELECOPIED TO NRC  
L2: ON 810507.REQUESTS LIST BE CHECKED FOR ACCURACY.  
FICHE: 08737:236-08737:237  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-810513  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 10074  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

76. 10027/1352#364

ACN: 8107230110  
DATE: 810604  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: FORWARDS FOUR VOL ARCHEOLOGY REPT ON 1979 EXCAVATIONS AT  
L2: WHITE MESA PER TELCON.W-O ENCL.  
FICHE: 09134:356-09134:356  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-810604  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 10132  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

77. 10026/1073#365

ACN: 8106230719  
DATE: 810604  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTS/\*NRC TO STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: SUBMITS PROPOSED AMEND TO MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT RE  
L2: MITIGATION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS AT WHITE MESA U MILL PROJECT  
L3: SITE.REQUESTS APPROVAL.  
FICHE: 08828:329-08828:332  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-810604  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: WALL L S  
AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: ESGCO/@COLORADO, STATE OF  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH

78. 0027/1358#368

ACN: 8107230116  
DATE: 810608

DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: STN/\*STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: CONCURS W-ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR DETERMINATION THAT '1980  
L2: EXCAVATIONS ON WHITE MESA' & PROPOSED RESEARCH DESIGN  
L3: ADEQUATELY SHOW COMPLETION OF CERTAIN STIPULATIONS OF  
L4: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.REQUESTS MEETING.  
FICHE: 09134:357-09134:357  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-810608  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 10167  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: SMITH M T  
RA#1: NOMC/@DIVISION OF FUEL CYCLE & MATERIAL SAFETY (PRE 870413)  
AA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF

79. 10027/455#369

ACN: 8107210131  
DATE: 810611  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: CONFIRMS 810610 TELCON RE CLASSIFICATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL  
L2: SITES AT WHITE MESA MILL.  
FICHE: 09107:260-09107:261  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-810611  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 10140  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMW/@DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT (PRE 870413)  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

80. 0028/170#373

ACN: 8108180261  
DATE: 810713  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: OTN/\*OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 5  
L1: ACK RECEIPT OF 810612 REQUEST FOR CONSIDERATION OF AMEND  
L2: OF MEMO OF AGREEMENT RE WHITE MESA U PROJECT.DRAFT  
L3: STIPULATIONS FOR AMENDED AGREEMENT ENCL.  
FICHE: 09410:306-09410:352  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-810713  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 10234  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: WALL L S  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
PACKAGE: 810713-8108180261\*

81. 10028/7786#376

ACN: 8109160154  
DATE: 810818  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTZ/\*NRC TO PUBLIC ENTITY/CITIZEN/ORGANIZATION/MEDIA  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: FORWARDS UT STATE HISTORICAL SOC MODS OF PROPOSED AMEND OF  
L2: WHITE MESA MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT FOR CONCURRENCE &  
L3: COMMENTS.  
FICHE: 09787:308-09787:308  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-810818  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: MARTIN W G

AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: ECIUSHS/?  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH

82. 10029/7146#386

ACN: 8110070597  
DATE: 810908  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: ZTN/\*PUBLIC ENTITY/CITIZEN/ORGANIZATION/MEDIA TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: CONCURS W-PROPOSED STIPULATION CHANGES TO PROTECT CULTURAL  
L2: RESOURCES IN WHITE MESA PROJECT OUTLINED IN 810818 LTR.  
FICHE: 10069:188-10069:188  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-810908  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 10391  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: SMITH M T  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: ECIUSHS/?

83. 035/3761#420

ACN: 8202100141  
DATE: 811221  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: OTN/\*OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 15  
L1: FORWARDS AMENDED MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT RE AGREEMENT TO  
L2: MITIGATE OR AVOID ADVERSE EFFECTS OF ISSUING AMENDED SOURCE  
L3: MATLS LICENSE TO ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR INC FOR U MILL IN UT.  
L4: SIGNATURE & DATE REQUIRED.  
FICHE: 11909:104-11909:106  
FICHE: 12014:250-12014:307  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-811221  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 10614  
RPT: 20003  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: KING T F  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
PACKAGE: 811221-8202100141\*

84. 0035/5972#433

ACN: 8203020053  
DATE: 820203  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTS/\*NRC TO STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: FORWARDS AMEND TO 790815 MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT FOR  
L2: SIGNATURE.AMEND CONCERNS MITIGATION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS OF  
L3: WHITE MESA U MILL PROJECT.  
FICHE: 12090:357-12090:359  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-820203  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: SMITH M T  
AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
PACKAGE: 820203-8203020053

85. 10038/5347#452

ACN: 8205170533

DATE: 820318  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: REQUESTS RELIEF FROM LICENSE REQUIREMENT TO EXCAVATE TWO  
L2: ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN INTERIOR OF CELL 5.  
FICHE: 13108:357-13108:360  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-820318  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 20260  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.  
PACKAGE: 820318-8205170533\*

86. 10038/8133#453

ACN: 8205270554  
DATE: 820325  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: REQUESTS NOTIFICATION OF DETERMINATION RE 820318 REQUEST FOR  
L2: RELIEF FROM EXCAVATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES 6429 & 6430.  
FICHE: 13297:316-13297:317  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-820323  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 20271  
RPT: 820323  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

87. 10038/3080#458

ACN: 8205110064  
DATE: 820407  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: FORWARDS ONE OVERSIZE MAP SHOWING ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES FOR  
L2: POSTPONEMENT OF EXCAVATION IN RESPONSE TO NRC 820405 TELCON.  
L3: APERTURE CARD IS AVAILABLE IN PDR.  
FICHE: 13036:354-13036:354  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-820407  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 20312  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: BAKER C E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.  
PACKAGE: 820407-8205110064\*

88. 0037/7928#460

ACN: 8204290301  
DATE: 820412  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: OTN/\*OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 4  
L1: FORWARDS AMENDED MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT AFFECTING WHITE  
L2: MESA ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT IN UT.MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
L3: CONSTITUTES COMMENTS REQUIRED BY SECTION 106 OF NATL  
L4: HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT & 36CFR800.  
FICHE: 12892:292-12892:295  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-820412

DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 20326  
RN#1: SCARANO R A  
AN#1: KING T F  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

89. 10038/5351#461

ACN: 8205170537  
DATE: 820422  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTG/\*NRC TO ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 2  
L1: ADVISES THAT MINOR AMEND TO LICENSE SUA-1358 IS NEEDED FOR  
L2: RELIEF FROM REQUIREMENT TO EXCAVATE TWO ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES  
L3: WITHIN CELL 5.  
FICHE: 13108:359-13108:360  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-820318  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: BAKER C E  
AN#1: WEISS D  
RA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.  
AA#1: NEALFM/@LICENSE FEE MANAGEMENT BRANCH (PRE 861124)  
PACKAGE: 820318-8205170533A

90. 0041/1842#491

ACN: 8207280033  
DATE: 820628  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTG/\*NRC TO ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: ISSUES AMEND 14 TO LICENSE SUA-1358 REVISING LICENSE  
L2: CONDITIONS 41 45 46 48 & 49 & TABLE A RE ARCHEOLOGICAL  
L3: PROGRAM AT SITES.  
FICHE: 14108:050-14108:056  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-820628  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 16452  
RN#1: BAKER C E  
AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH

91. 10041/1839#492

ACN: 8207280030  
DATE: 820628  
DTC: CM/\*MEMORANDUMS-CORRESPONDENCE  
DTC: MEMO/\*INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL MEMORANDUM  
EST\_PAGES: 6  
L1: RECOMMENDS ISSUANCE OF AMEND 14 TO LICENSE SUA-1358 REVISING  
L2: LICENSE CONDITIONS 41 45 46 48 49 & TABLE A RE ARCHEOLOGICAL  
L3: PROGRAM AT SITE.  
FICHE: 14108:040-14108:045  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-820628  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 16452  
AN#1: GILLEN D M  
AN#2: MARTIN D E  
RA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH

92. 10040/6989#495

ACN: 8207190507  
DATE: 820713  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTS/\*NRC TO STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: DISCUSSES REQUEST FROM ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR TO AMEND  
L2: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT RE ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY  
L3: PROGRAM AT WHITE MESA U MILL SITE.  
FICHE: 13919:355-13919:357  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-820713  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: MARTIN W  
AN#1: SCARANO R A  
RA#1: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH

Section #2

93. 10042/6536#514

ACN: 8209210440  
DATE: 820830  
DTC: CM/\*MEMORANDUMS-CORRESPONDENCE  
DTC: MEMO/\*INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL MEMORANDUM  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: ADVISES THAT AMEND 14 TO SOURCE MATL LICENSE SUA-1358 TO  
L2: MODIFY ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS EXEMPT FROM  
L3: LICENSING FEES.  
FICHE: 14957:048-14957:048  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-820830  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RN#1: MILLER W O  
AN#1: GILLEN D M  
AN#2: MARTIN D E  
RA#1: NEALFM/@LICENSE FEE MANAGEMENT BRANCH (PRE 861124)  
AA#1: NOMWURL/@URANIUM RECOVERY LICENSING BRANCH

94. 10052/547#602

ACN: 8306020326  
DATE: 830511  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTG/\*NRC TO ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM  
DTC: OUT/\*OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE  
EST\_PAGES: 3  
L1: ISSUES AMEND 21 TO SOURCE MATL LICENSE SUA-1358 REVISING  
L2: CONDITIONS 40 41 45 47 & TABLE A RE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES  
L3: AFFECTED BY WHITE MESA PROJECT.DEADLINE FOR RECOVERY OF ALL  
L4: 'ELIGIBLE' ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ELIMINATED.  
FICHE: 18715:300-18715:306  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-830511  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 20260  
AN#1: SMITH D  
RA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.  
AA#1: NE R4F/@URANIUM RECOVERY FIELD OFC, R4  
PACKAGE: 830511-8306020326\*

95. 10052/548#603

ACN: 8306020328  
DATE: 830511  
DTC: CM/\*MEMORANDUMS-CORRESPONDENCE  
DTC: MEMO/\*INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL MEMORANDUM  
EST\_PAGES: 4  
L1: RECOMMENDS ISSUANCE OF AMEND 21 TO LICENSE SUA-1358 REVISING  
L2: CONDITIONS 40 41 45 47 & TABLE A CHANGING ARCHAEOLOGICAL

L3: SITE DESIGNATIONS FROM 'ELIGIBLE' TO 'CONTRIBUTING' &  
L4: ELIMINATING DEADLINE FOR RECOVERY.  
FICHE: 18715:303-18715:306  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-830511  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 20260  
AN#1: GILLEN D M  
AN#2: LINEHAN J J  
RA#1: NE R4F/@URANIUM RECOVERY FIELD OFC, R4  
AA#1: NE R4F/@URANIUM RECOVERY FIELD OFC, R4  
AA#2: NE R4F/@URANIUM RECOVERY FIELD OFC, R4  
PACKAGE: 830511-8306020326A

96. 10059/1777#606

ACN: 8306230027  
DATE: 830601  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: GTN/\*ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION/CONSULTING FIRM TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: FORWARDS FINAL REPT '1981 EXCAVATIONS ON WHITE MESA SAN  
L2: JUAN COUNTY UT.' EXCAVATIONS CONDUCTED TO COMPLY W-LICENSE  
L3: CONDITIONS 45 & 47.REPT SHOULD COMPLETE ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK  
L4: FOR CURRENT PHASE OF TAILINGS SYS.  
FICHE: 18982:028-18982:028  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-B-830601  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 340  
RN#1: GILLEN D  
AN#1: ROBERTS H R  
RA#1: NE R4F/@URANIUM RECOVERY FIELD OFC, R4  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.  
PACKAGE: 830601-8306230027\*

97. 10186/303#608

ACN: 9501300207  
DATE: 830601  
DTC: DPKG/\*PACKAGE OF NONCODED MATERIAL  
DTC: VA/\*ARCHIVE RECORDS  
EST\_PAGES: 575  
L1: PACKAGE CONTAINING INFO RE LICENSEE FINAL REPT ON 1981  
L2: ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT WHITE MESA U MILL SITE NEAR  
L3: BLANDING UT.  
FICHE: 82673:259-82675:120  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-830601  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
TSK: TF  
TSK: URFO  
AA#1: EECENER/@ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

98. 10055/2272#611

ACN: 8308310402  
DATE: 830620  
DTC: MOA/\*MEMORANDUMS OF AGREEMENT  
DTC: MOAU/\*MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT/UNDERSTANDING (MOA, MOU)  
DTC: TT/\*LEGAL TRANSCRIPTS & ORDERS & PLEADINGS  
EST\_PAGES: 4  
L1: AMENDED MOA FOR LICENSE SUA-1358 BETWEEN NRC UTAH STATE  
L2: HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER & ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC  
L3: PRESERVATION ADDING CONDITIONS ON MAINT OF TABLE OF  
L4: ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE STATUS & PERFORMANCE OF SURVEYS.  
FICHE: 20239:059-20239:062  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-830623  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 388  
AN#1: PETTENGILL H J

AN#2: ALDIDE A  
AN#2: SMITH M I  
AN#3: DAVEY R G  
AA#1: NRCZ/@NRC - NO DETAILED AFFILIATION GIVEN  
AA#2: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#2: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
AA#3: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
PACKAGE: 830623-8308310399A

99. 10055/2270#612

ACN: 8308310399  
DATE: 830623  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: OTN/\*OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY/DEPARTMENT TO NRC  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: FORWARDS RATIFIED AMENDED MOA FOR LICENSE SUA-1358.  
FICHE: 20239:058-20239:062  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-830623  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
RPT: 388  
RN#1: LINEHAN J J  
AN#1: KING T F  
RA#1: NE R4F/@URANIUM RECOVERY FIELD OFC, R4  
AA#1: EUSACHP/@ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
PACKAGE: 830623-8308310399\*

100. 10184/278#32

ACN: 9411030144  
DATE: 830630  
DTC: TR/\*TEXT-SAFETY REPORT  
DTC: VA/\*ARCHIVE RECORDS  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: RECORD OF TELCON W-WG MARTIN ON 830630 RE RECEIPT OF 1981  
L2: ARCHEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTATION REPT FROM LICENSEE.  
FICHE: 81825:143-81825:143  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-830630  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
TSK: TF  
TSK: URFO  
AN#1: GILLEN D M  
REFAFFIL: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#1: NRCZ/@NRC - NO DETAILED AFFILIATION GIVEN  
PACKAGE: 830630-9411030144

101. 10119/2408#33

ACN: 8910020145  
DATE: 890919  
DTC: CL/\*CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS  
DTC: NTV/\*NRC TO VENDOR/MANUFACTURER  
EST\_PAGES: 4  
L1: FORWARDS AMEND 15 TO LICENSE SUA-1358 REVISING CONDITIONS 15  
L2: & 24 RE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LIST & SURFACE WATER MONITORING  
L3: OF WESTWATER CREEK.NO AMEND NECESSARY TO EXPAND RESTRICTED  
L4: AREA FOR COMPLIANCE W-10CFR20.  
FICHE: 51366:261-51366:280  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-890919  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
AN#1: HALL R E  
RA#1: EMVUMET/@UMETCO MINERALS CORP.  
AA#1: NE R4F/@URANIUM RECOVERY FIELD OFC, R4  
PACKAGE: 890919-8910020145\*

102. 10119/2412#34

ACN: 8910020147  
DATE: 890919  
DTC: LSML/\*LICENSE,SOURCE MTL.LICENSE & AMEND TO LICENSE (DKT  
DTC: TL/\*TEXT-LICENSE APPLICATIONS & PERMITS  
EST\_PAGES: 12  
L1: AMEND 15 TO LICENSE SUA-1358 FOR UMETCO MINERALS CORP  
L2: REVISING LICENSE CONDITIONS 15 RE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES &  
L3: CONDITION 24 RE EFFLUENT & ENVIRON MONITORING PROGRAM.  
FICHE: 51366:265-51366:276  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-C-890919  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
LIC: SUA-1358-A-15  
AN#1: HALL R E  
AA#1: NE R4F/@URANIUM RECOVERY FIELD OFC, R4  
PACKAGE: 890919-8910020145A

103. 10195/8118#1

ACN: 9601250215  
DATE: 951223  
DTC: CM/\*MEMORANDUMS-CORRESPONDENCE  
DTC: MEMO/\*INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL MEMORANDUM  
EST\_PAGES: 1  
L1: FORWARDS VOLS I-IV OF 'ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS ON WHITE  
L2: MESA SAN JUAN COUNTY UT 1979 ' IN RESPONSE TO REQUEST FROM  
L3: NRC PROJECT MANAGER.  
FICHE: 86899:001-86902:141  
PFL: ADOCK-4008681-B-951223  
DKT: 4008681/#INTERNATIONAL URANIUM USA CORP.,  
AN#1: ABRAMS C  
RA#1: NRCZ/@NRC - NO DETAILED AFFILIATION GIVEN  
REFAFFIL: ESGUT/@UTAH, STATE OF  
AA#1: NRCZ/@NRC - NO DETAILED AFFILIATION GIVEN  
PACKAGE: 951223-9601250215\*

WC 91

My Concerns are:

The extra attack to the lungs of Coal Miners in the area.  
The threat to our young children who have a right to clear lungs  
not being contaminated with your uranium radiation.  
The threat to accidents while traveling here.  
Why have it in a residential area? Put it where it won't bother  
people, somewhere they don't camp either.  
We JUST DON'T WANT IT period.

WC 92

<http://biz.yahoo.com/n/ca/i/iuc.html>

Press Release      Source: International Uranium Corporation

International Uranium Corporation: Joint Venture With Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc. to Produce up to 3 Million Lbs. Per Year of Yellowcake Thursday November 14, 11:12 am ET

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA--International Uranium Corporation (the "Company") is pleased to announce that it has formed a 50/50 joint venture company, "Urizon Recovery Systems, LLC", with Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc. ("NFS") to pursue the development of a new, long-term, alternate feed program (the "USM Ore(TM) Program") for the Company's White Mesa Mill that, if successful, is expected to result in the Mill producing two to three million pounds of yellowcake per year over at least a six-year period.

NFS is a privately owned corporation with operations based in Erwin, Tennessee. Since 1957, NFS has been a leader in the process development and production of specialty nuclear fuels for commercial power, research reactors and naval reactors. NFS is the supplier of highly enriched uranium fuel materials for the U.S. Navy's fleet of nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers. NFS has also developed and implemented the process for recycling highly enriched uranium material into lower commercial enrichments. This process supports the U.S. government's program for downblending surplus material from the weapons program into fuel for nuclear power reactors. In addition, NFS is involved as a contractor at United States Department of Energy ("DOE") facilities.

The USM Ore(TM) Program that Urizon is pursuing involves the development of a process and construction of a plant at NFS' facility in Erwin, Tennessee, for the blending of contaminated low enriched uranium with depleted uranium to produce a natural uranium ore ("USM Ore(TM)"). The USM Ore(TM) will then be further processed at the Company's White Mesa Mill to produce conventional yellowcake.

The primary source of feed for Urizon will be the significant quantities of contaminated materials within the DOE complex. Throughout the DOE complex, there are a number of streams of low enriched uranium that contain various contaminants. These orphaned nuclear materials often require additional processing in order to meet commercial fuel cycle specifications. Urizon's USM Ore(TM) Program will provide a solution to DOE that will enable DOE to deal with the material, while at the same time recycling the material as a valuable energy resource for reintroduction into the nuclear fuel cycle.

"Blending low enriched uranium with depleted uranium to make a reconstituted natural uranium ore that can be returned to the nuclear fuel cycle as yellowcake has never been accomplished before", notes Ron Hochstein, President and CEO of the Company. "This program will allow DOE to deal with its orphaned low enriched uranium and depleted uranium in a cost effective manner, while providing for the recovery of valuable energy resources that would be lost through direct disposal of the materials, and, at the same time providing a long term source of alternate feed materials for the Company's White Mesa Mill." "We think the process is capable of recycling thousands of metric tons of orphan materials within the DOE Complex," said Stephen M. Schutt, NFS' Vice-President, Technology Development and Commercialization. A

preliminary report by the DOE in 2000 stated there were 4,700 metric tons of contained surplus low enriched uranium at 28 sites across the DOE Complex, which would yield approximately 15 million pounds of yellowcake as well as other sources of materials suitable for the program.

The first phase of the project is the preparation and submittal of a request for approvals from the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the "NRC") and certain other agencies. This critical phase is underway. Assuming receipt of regulatory approvals, construction of a pilot plant at NFS' site in Erwin Tennessee could be completed by late 2004. The operation of the pilot facility and processing of the USM Ore(TM) at the Company's White Mesa Mill is expected to last for a year and will result in some production of commercially saleable yellowcake. Upon successful completion of the pilot test and a positive feasibility study, the pilot facility will be converted to a commercial facility. Commercial production is expected to last six to ten years or longer depending on the amount of DOE materials that are available.

The Company and NFS are pursuing funding from DOE to cover the costs of the design of the pilot facility and other costs of pursuing the Project. Application testing funded by DOE has been ongoing for the past two years. The success of the program will depend on securing funding and DOE's support of the program as a means to disposition orphan nuclear materials within the DOE complex.

Headquartered in Denver, the Company is engaged in the business of processing uranium-bearing materials to recover the uranium and other metals as an environmentally superior alternative to the direct disposal of these materials. The Company also holds a number of uranium mines and exploration properties in the United States and Mongolia, which are currently on a shut down status pending improvements in commodity prices as well as gold and base metal exploration properties in Mongolia.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Ron F. Hochstein, President

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Sophia Shane

Corporate Development

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Website: [www.intluranium.com](http://www.intluranium.com)

Source: International Uranium Corporation

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Attached please find the following:

1. Written transmittal letter containing my comments on the Moab Project Draft EIS Public Scoping documentation and meetings. File is named '**DEIS Scoping Comment Letter 2-14-03.doc**' and is MSWord formatted.

2. Two additional MSWord files containing copies of recent Utah statutes enacted in 2002 and referenced in my comments that may be applicable to the project.

The full text of my letter also follows below in the event that you problems with the attachments.

**COMMENT LETTER:**

---

I am writing this letter to provide comment on the Moab Project EIS Public Scoping documentation and the public meeting held in East Carbon, Utah, on January 28, 2003. Thank for the efforts you and the DOE have put into this process to involve the public in determining the course remediation of the Atlas Tailings and contaminated groundwater at the Moab Project will take. My specific comments and questions follow below.

1. Request that DOE provide a list of the Cooperating Agencies and the contact information for POCs within each agency.
2. Will the geologic reports and geologic studies be conducted in compliance with Utah House Bill 96 (HB 96) authorizing Utah Administrative Rule R58-76, the Geology Practice Act (effective 1 July 2002) and R156-76, the Administrative Rules authorized by the Act (effective 30 September 2002)? These statutes recently implemented requirements that the practice of geology before the public in Utah must be conducted by a geologist licensed in the State of Utah. The Act furthermore specifies the requirements that must be met in order to be licensed as well as the definition of the types of work covered by the act and the requirements for stamping geologic reports, cross-sections, etc. Copies of these rules are appended to the e-mail message containing this letter.
3. Request that the Grand Junction Office (GJO) of the DOE make a copy of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) review of the Draft Remediation Plan available on the project website or otherwise direct interested parties on where this document can be found.
4. Please clarify the roles of and relationships between the DOE and the NRC in the Draft EIS.
5. The DEIS should clearly describe the degree to which site-specific geological and climatological information provided by private land-owning individuals or publicly or privately held corporations interested in hosting the tailings is relied upon. I recommend the DOE collect their own data for use in the DEIS.
6. The DEIS should clearly explain what steps the DOE will take or has taken to validate the information described in comment 5 above. I am concerned that private entities motivated by profit may misrepresent site-specific data they provide to DOE in order to favor their location(s) over other alternatives. I recommend that the DOE rigorously validate information supplied by private entities. Note also that the rules referenced in comment 2 above would make this a criminal offense.
7. The DEIS should clearly explain how the DOE will accomplish "long term stewardship" at a private or commercial facility? Recall that the facility has an intended design life of 200 to 1,000 years - a lifespan that exceeds that of many nations, let alone corporations. What would be the contingency plan if the responsible corporation or landowner ceased to be economically viable?
8. If an alternate concentration limit (ACL) is pursued, what agency or agencies are authorized to grant approval? What is the order of precedence?
9. Has the UMTRA Ground Water PEIS decision tree presented at the public scoping meeting been approved by the UDEQ or the USEPA?
10. Has THE DOE considered establishing a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)? This approach has been very successful in facilitating Superfund and Defense Environmental Restoration programs by formally engaging the public in the decision process more directly than simply soliciting comment. Essentially, a RAB would bring the public to the table along with other Cooperating Agencies.
11. For completeness, the DEIS alternatives analyses for ground water should consider new in-situ methods for remediating ammonia (nitrates) and metals (uranium) using permeable reactive barriers. Hydrogen sources (i.e. HRC from Regeneration) to control redox chemistry could possibly neutralize the ammonia contamination. Organic sulfhydryl (OSH) compounds have been used to remove metals from ground waters in simulated aquifer experiments. These methods have been documented by the DoD and other field trials. Perhaps a pilot test at the Moab Project would be in order given that there

is a pilot test for flushing already planned. Stabilization would eliminate the issue rather than simply moving or diluting it.

12. The Public Scoping meeting did not address the demolition and restoration of the mill site. This needs to be included in the DEIS.
13. The evaluation of ground water restoration programs that involve ground water extraction must consider the potential impact of brine intrusion that might be induced into the upper fresh water aquifer.
14. The DEIS needs to explicitly address Homeland Security issues.
15. The DOE is notably absent from an umbrella organization named "The Infrastructure Security Partnership." This organization is comprised from a large number of Federal agencies (DoD, FEMA, NAVFAC, FHWA, NIST), professional associations (ASCE, Society of American Military Engineers, etc), and local government agencies to develop policies and procedures to address terrorist threats. I recommend that the GJO investigate this organization ( [www.tisp.org](http://www.tisp.org) ) and urge the DOE to join.
16. The DEIS should evaluate the possibility of a state/federal land swap and the impact on long-term stewardship.
17. What would prevent the IUC (one of the commercial enterprises interested in receiving and storing the tailings) or other contemplated commercial enterprises from going out of existence? What would happen if they did? Would the contract to monitor and maintain the waste constitute a guarantee of at least 200 years of federal contracts? Would this be a fair business practice? I do not believe that monitoring or maintaining radioactive materials is a responsibility anyone but the federal government can properly manage. Government contractors could certainly perform many of the required functions, but the ownership of and responsibility for the tailings and the land on which they are stored belongs with the federal government. Any other plan is an abdication of responsibility by the federal government.
18. The DEIS should explicitly address the statistical mortality rate expected as a result of hauling the tailings by truck. (I assume this is already part of the transportation alternatives analysis but it was not mentioned during the scoping meeting.)
19. How will the funding gap the DEIS must manage impact the schedule for the FEIS and ROD? (only \$1.9 MM of the required \$4.2 MM for the EIS has been appropriated.) What efforts are underway to secure necessary funding? Perhaps this is an area where a RAB could be helpful. Local and downstream citizens are anxious to see this issue resolved.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. I would also like to request that you place my name on the mailing list to receive copies of the EIS documents and notifications of other activities related to the Moab Project.

WC 93

Please consider this as my official objection to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County Utah.

My concerns are as follows:

1. We live approximately 100 ft from the railroad tracks. We are concerned about safety.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

Attached as a Word document, and pasted below are our comments on the Moab Mill Tailings Scoping.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide scooping comments on the Moab Project (Remediation of the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Site in Grand County, UT). Mineral Policy Center (MPC) is a national non-profit organization that works with individuals and organizations to reduce the negative social, economic and environmental impacts of mining. We appreciate the opportunity to comment.

1) MPC supports the movement of the Atlas Mill Tailings from the current location, and the remediation of the current site to a level which no longer poses an on site source of harm to humans or the environment from, or loading of the Colorado River, with ammonia, uranium, radium, barium chloride, lithium fluoride, sodium fluoride, organic solvents, manganese, molybdenum, nitrate, selenium, sulfate, uranium, vanadium, or other possible constituents of concern.

2) MPC does not support the no-action alternative, as the tailings currently sit immediately on top of the groundwater table and will continue to present a threat to human and environmental health regardless of the success of any remediation actions that leave the tailings in the current location. In addition, the costs of any on-site alternative other than capping are prohibitive. The capping-in-place, while it will reduce to rate and total loading to the Colorado River, is at best a temporary measure, which will continue to pose both human and environmental health threats.

3) Any alternative must include support for public participation. MPC urges the DOE to learn from the Superfund process that includes funding of a Technical Advisory Group and the ability for the public to have independent expertise upon which to draw. The highly technical nature of the tasks faced, as well as the lack of trust in the government's impartiality, as evidenced by the long and combative nature of dialogue on the site, necessitates the ability of the public to rely upon experts that are not contracted to the DOE.

In regards to this, the DOE must recognize it's own conflicted history at the site. The current site was built by precursors to the DOE, which assured the public of its safety. The past remediation plans and findings were handled by the DOE or precursor agencies, again which came to conclusions which have been shown to have been inaccurate. It is therefore imperative that the current efforts are not exclusively analyzed by the DOE or its direct contractors if the public is to have any confidence in the analysis. These comments are not meant to in any way suggest that the current effort is not meant to, and will not proceed to, find the best long-term solution to the current mess, but rather to assist in the acceptance by the public of those goals.

In addition, the experience at many Superfund sites is that the inclusion of active and ongoing public participation is both dependent upon support, as well as beneficial to proper remediation of the sites.

4) The DOE must consider how the decision on how to handle the Moab Mill Tailings will affect other decisions. Currently, there is much public debate regarding the storage of radioactive wastes in Utah (Residents Divided Over Future of Waste Site, The Salt Lake Tribune, February 09, 2003; New plan proposed for nuclear waste - Bill could ensure safety and give education money, The Spectrum, St. George, Utah, February 05, 2003; 'Plan B' Aims to Outbid Goshutes'

N-Waste Site, The Salt Lake Tribune, February 06, 2003). One component of this debate is the use of the White Mesa Mill and other sites for future waste.

The DOE must analyze the impact of such future possible actions will impact the various options for the Moab waste repository site. This must include how any infrastructure (waste ponds, slurry lines, etc.) will increase or decrease the likelihood of future waste being sent to a site.

5) The DOE must consider the Environmental Justice aspects of any decision. The White Mesa Mill is immediately adjacent to the White Mesa Ute Reservation, and is surrounded by many Ute and Navajo people. There is no question but that the impacts of our nation's uranium mining past and present are disproportionately felt by the indigenous people of the four corners area. A decision to locate the Moab Mill Tailings at the White Mesa Mill must explicitly deal with this legacy of extreme harm to these populations from uranium mining and milling.

6) Use of a Slurry Line for Transport:

- a) We are not aware of any slurry line of a length similar to that needed for any of the off-site locations. The DOE must discuss slurry lines of similar length, the costs, the spill or accident records and containment structures for them.
- b) The DOE must discuss the record of slurry lines that carry material of similar hazardous nature, their accident or spill record, etc.
- c) The DOE must ensure that a slurry line is contained in a manner that will ensure complete containment of any spilled material. A minimum of double pipe, with a fully lined pipeline, is required.
- d) The water quantity requirement must be discussed, along with expected need for make-up water.
- e) Water decontamination facilities must be fully explained and all risks of improper decontamination must be explored.

7) Use of Trucking for Transport:

- a) The total population within one-half, one, and five miles of each trucking route must be considered.
- b) Highway 191 from Moab south to Monticello is heavily used for truck traffic traveling from New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, to Salt Lake City and to Interstates 70, 15, 80, and 84. In considering the White Mesa site, the DOE must conduct a study of safety on this highway.
- c) The relative safety of the sites for trucking must be analyzed.

8) In evaluating the various off-site alternatives, the DOE must make human health the primary concern.

- a) The total population of the areas one-half, one, five, ten, and fifteen miles from the repository must be considered.
- b) The uses of groundwater underneath or near the repository must be fully explored. These uses must include human drinking water, livestock, wildlife, springs, etc.
- c) In evaluating sites with existing wastes, the DOE must fully divulge the complete safety records of the existing operations, from their beginning to the current time. This information must be made fully public and part of the EIS.

9) Additional issues that need to be addressed in the EIS:

\* Impacts to surface water:

- loss of surface flow due to the proposed action
- impacts to wetlands
- impacts to riparian areas affected
- impacts to surface water quality due to all aspects of the proposed action, including all associated disturbance such as roads, electrical facilities, etc.
- sedimentation within any stream beds
- impacts to seeps, and springs, both in terms of flow and water quality
- current water quality in the area, with a complete discussion of the impacts of past and current activities on that quality.

\* Impacts to ground water:

- impacts to ground water quantity due to any dewatering, process water wells, or other disturbance
- current ground water quality and hydrology in the area, with a complete discussion of the impacts of past and current activities on that quality and hydrology, and if and how the proposed action will remediate the degradation of water quality, as well as alterations in the hydrology, caused by past and current activities

\* Impacts to cultural and historic sites:

- a complete and detailed discussion of native cultural sites and uses of the area
- a complete and detailed inventory of historic sites and uses of the area
- a detailed and complete consultation with all native tribes and organizations in the area must be completed
- impacts to cultural values due to the loss of pine nut gathering, damage to springs, damage to native people's ability to use the area for cultural practices or uses.

\* Impacts to Biological Resources:

- impacts to wildlife, including loss of habitat, loss of springs and other surface waters
- impacts to wildlife related to water quality and quantity
- impacts to all threatened, endangered or sensitive species
- impacts to the native flora
- impacts of and potential for invasive species introduction

\* Impacts to air quality:

- impacts from all land disturbance and associated dust generation
- impacts from all other potential sources of air pollution, including machinery operations
- cumulative air quality impacts from all operations in the area

\* Complete and detailed descriptions of all proposed closure and reclamation plans must be included, with adequate discussion of alternatives and benefits of all such alternatives.

\* Complete and detailed explanation of all financial warranties and bonds held to cover the complete cost of site reclamation, including emergency or catastrophic failure events.

\* Long-term as well as short term uses of the lands and resources that may be forgone by proceeding with the proposed action. This must include:

- a detailed economic analysis of the operation, its impacts to the local economy, and impacts to the recreational and other economic activities in the area

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me. Please put me on any and all mailing lists for actions or discussions regarding this operation.

WC 95

On behalf of International Uranium (USA) Corporation ("IUSA") we would like to confirm our support for the inclusion of the White Mesa Mill as an alternative disposal site for relocation of the Moab uranium mill tailings.

Regarding the scope of the Environmental Impact Statement in assessing all of the alternative sites, we feel the DOE should include analysis of the following issues with respect to the White Mesa Mill alternative:

- i) **Non-Proliferation of Disposal Sites:** DOE should include an analysis of NRC's policy of non-proliferation of uranium mill tailings disposal sites for all of the potential disposal sites. The White Mesa Mill alternative meets the NRC policy, unlike the Klondike Flats, Crescent Junction, Green River and East Carbon relocation alternatives. DOE should also specifically address the long term cost savings to be realized by combining the Moab tailings with an existing NRC licensed site. The perpetual care fund required by all disposal sites upon final closure is already fully funded by IUSA for the White Mesa Mill and will not be an additional project cost. An analysis of the long-term stewardship costs should be included for all of the disposal options.
- ii) **Residual Benefits to Local Communities:** DOE should assess the economic and social benefits that would be realized from use of the pipelines for fresh water transport from the Colorado River to the areas of Grand and San Juan Counties south of the Moab mill site. The installation of the slurry pipeline offers the unique possibility of continued use for fresh water transport after the project is completed. The slurry pipeline can be decontaminated at the end of the tailings project, or in the worst case lined with relatively inexpensive epoxy or polyethylene. Several water users in the communities of Monticello, Blanding and White Mesa have water rights on the Colorado River that have never been accessible. San Juan County, Utah is currently experiencing the worst drought on record, with municipal water suppliers having no water available for agriculture and irrigation purposes, and in some cases water supplies are so low that the citizen's basic requirements for drinking water may not be met without trucking water from other sources. By using the pipeline for fresh water transport at the end of the Moab tailings project, the citizens, ranchers, farmers and business from Moab to the Utah-Arizona border would have a long term, secure and reliable source of water. At the end of the Moab tailings project, the pipeline could be turned over to a local government authority, such as the San Juan Water Conservancy District or the Blanding Irrigation Company, and water could be made available to all users with rights near the pipeline route. This would potentially include areas on the southern edge of Moab, the LaSal valley, and areas in and around the cities of Monticello, Blanding, and White Mesa. The

availability of this pipeline after the Moab tailings project offers the Department of Energy the opportunity to leave a long term benefit to the citizens of Grand and San Juan counties.

- iii) **Employment Benefits:** The White Mesa Mill alternative spreads the potential employment for the project across both San Juan and Grand counties. In addition, the White Mesa Mill alternative provides much needed employment for the large Native American population directly to the south of the White Mesa Mill. Presently, during Mill operations, the Mill employs over 50% Native Americans and at wages that are extremely competitive. San Juan County is one of the ten poorest counties, on a per capita basis, in the United States. The White Mesa Alternative will provide opportunities to improve the San Juan economy during a particularly depressed period as a result of the recent droughts.
- iv) **Proven Site:** DOE should assess the benefits of utilizing an existing site, which is already permitted for the disposal of uranium mill tailings. The White Mesa Mill tailings system was originally permitted by the NRC in 1980 and there is over twenty years of environmental data showing that there have been no environmental impacts from the existing tailings cells. The White Mesa Mill site is ideally located with the closest usable aquifer separated from the tailings cells by 1,200 feet of clay and shales. The usable aquifer is also under artesian pressure, which eliminates any potential for contamination.
- v) **Potential to Expedite Groundwater Clean-up:** The White Mesa Mill alternative provides a unique alternative in that the contaminated groundwater at the Moab site could be pumped and used as a transport media. This would potentially accelerate the clean-up of the Moab site. The contaminated groundwater would either be recycled in the pipeline system and discharged to the evaporation ponds at the White Mesa Mill which are more than sufficient to handle the additional water flows. Secondly, depending upon the timing of the transition of the pipelines from slurry transport to water transport, as mentioned in point ii) above, one of the pipelines could continue to be utilized to transport contaminated groundwater to the White Mesa Mill evaporation ponds once transportation of the slurry was completed.
- vi) **Potential for Recycling of Valuable Resources:** IUSA will continue to evaluate the potential to process and recover uranium and potentially vanadium from the filtrate recovered once the slurry has been transported to the White Mesa Mill.

Other issues which should be addressed which apply not only to the White Mesa Mill alternative, but also to other relocation alternatives using slurry transport as the means for transportation of the slurry include:

- i) **Environmental Benefits of Slurry Transport:** The concept of transporting the tailings from Moab to the White Mesa Mill by slurry pipeline provides for an environmentally superior method of transport, which eliminates the significant potential for generation of green house gas emissions from either truck or rail transportation. DOE should fully assess all of the environmental impacts from alternate methods of transport, including the effect of air and noise pollution from rail transport of the tailings versus the alternative of slurry pipeline transport to the White Mesa Mill.

- ii) **Risks Associated with Slurry Transport:** Transportation of slurries by pipeline has been an accepted and proven method of transportation for over fifty years. There are a number of risks which should be considered when evaluating slurry transport with other methods of surface transportation, including:
- Constructability issues – schedule risk due to acquisition of right of way
  - Operability issues – reliability, exposure to weather, throughput flexibility, risk of disruptions due to labor or general public, security risks
  - Social issues – maximize safety of citizens along the routes, minimize impact on communities
  - Environmental Issues – listed above in point i) and minimize the potential and impact of a spill
- iii) **Incremental Cost Benefit of Slurry Transport if Volumes Increase:** It is a rare case where the volumes ultimately relocated are less than or equal to the original estimate. Therefore the impact of increased volumes needs to be considered in not only the cost of transportation, but also the costs of additional cell construction.

We are sure that DOE has already included many of the above issues in the scope of the EIS for the Moab Project. IUSA is prepared to support the DOE in the evaluation of all of the alternatives and will provide any information required on the White Mesa Mill site and the construction and operation of the slurry transport system.

WC 96

The question addressed in this scoping comment is: How can you justify capping the Atlas Uranium Mill tailings pile in place as a valid reclamation alternative?

The Floyd D. Spence National Defense Reauthorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, Public Law 106-398, requires the Department of Energy to reclaim the Atlas Tailings by moving the tailings pile and cleaning up the groundwater contamination. Unless the DOE can convincingly prove that groundwater remediation can be accomplished more certainly and less expensively while capping the tailings in place, it seems clear that relocation of the tailings pile is the required reclamation venue. Reclamation alternatives considered in the EIS would evaluate alternative means of transport (e.g., rail, highway truck, or slurry) to alternative locations (e.g., Klondike Flats, Crescent Junction, the White Mesa Mill).

Given the evidence reviewed below from both Title I reclamation experience and studies of the Atlas Tailings site by the Oak Ridge Hydrological Laboratories, it does not seem possible that the DOE can meet the burden of proof to justify capping-in-place as a valid reclamation alternative.

In terms of stopping significant environmental damage by continuing tailings leachate discharge into ground and surface water, I challenge you to demonstrate there is any difference between the "capping in place" alternative and a "no action" alternative in which the tailings pile is neither capped nor moved.

There are two fact-based reasons I do not think you are likely to be able to demonstrate that capping the tailings in place achieves the legally-required criteria for a uranium tailings reclamation per Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 40.:

First, there is the precedent of how the DOE has reclaimed Title I tailings piles which were unlined, and/or located on porous basement structures, and were discharging leachate into groundwater. As the House Government Reform Committee Special Investigations Division reported in October, 2002, in every other case where uranium mill tailings have been located on the floodplain of the Colorado River or its tributaries, the Department of Energy reclaimed the tailings by relocating them. According to materials we received through the Utah Department of Environmental Quality and Grand Canyon Trust, the total volume of leachate contaminants entering the environment from the worst of these Title I sites was 1/15th as much, and from the least of these Title I sites was 1/150th as much, as the volume of contaminants that the Atlas tailings will introduce into ground and surface waters of the Colorado River basin if the leaching of the tailings is not stopped. I am told the differential in volume of leachates corresponds to the difference between the relatively small volume of Title I tailings piles versus the large volume of Atlas tailings.

Since all Title I piles leaching into the Colorado River were moved for reclamation by DOE at a cost to taxpayers of approximately \$1.5 billion, despite the fact that none of these piles posed more than 6.7% of the total contamination load on groundwater that the Atlas tailings pile does, one of two interpretations must be true: (1) the DOE wasted \$1.5 billion needlessly moving Title I uranium mill tailings piles to protect groundwater when this was not environmentally necessary; or (2) a completely different standard has been applied to how to deal with the leaching of contaminants from the Atlas tailings because of financial and political, rather than scientific and environmental considerations. We presume the correct answer is #2, and ask that the same scientific criteria which led to moving Title I tailings piles to achieve reclamation be applied consistently to the Atlas tailings site.

I also note that several of the unlined Title I uranium tailings sites located on floodplains were initially capped in place in the early days of the Title I program, based on the assumption that the cap would stop or diminish leaching to an acceptable level. In each case, e.g., Monticello and Green River sites, the DOE later returned and moved the pile and its cap to a lined or impermeable site. In each of these cases, the time and money spent capping the tailings was altogether wasted, and increased the cost of relocating the tailings because contaminated cap materials had to be moved as well. I have no reason to believe that the Atlas site would fare any differently. Capping the Atlas tailings in place would predictedly waste time and money while delaying and increasing the cost of moving the tailings later. I ask that the DOE look to their own experience and do it right the first time.

Second, in 1997, the Council on Environmental Quality arranged for the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Environmental Technology Section to perform "Limited Groundwater Investigation of the Atlas Moab Mill." (We note that the Oak Ridge National Laboratory performed all the hydrological work on all the DOE Title I tailings pile reclamations, making them the pre-eminent experts on this subject.) The report, released on January 9, 1998, described the size, character, and content of the leachate plume going from the bottom of the tailings pile. They calculated there are 426 million gallons of drainable water embodied in the tailings. In addition, the tailings are receiving 3.8 gpm recharge from precipitation. If the tailings were hermetically sealed on top

to prevent any further recharge from precipitation, they would drain for 270 years into groundwater. The study concluded that the tailings would continue to discharge leachate and maintain a level of at least 2.8 mg/Liter of uranium (and levels above Clean Water Act standards for several heavy metals) downgradient of the tailings pile "indefinitely" because of continuing recharge of the tailings with water from precipitation.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission separately commissioned the Oak Ridge National Laboratory to study the effect on tailings recharge from precipitation which the proposed cap would produce. "Tailings Pile Seepage Model: The Atlas Corporation Moab Mill, Moab, Utah" dated January 9, 1998, concluded that the rate of precipitation recharge through the cap would be the same as currently occurs through the tailings themselves. The "unsaturated hydraulic conductivity" of the fine tailings at the top of the pile are "sufficient to conduct the total volume of recharge through the pile." Thus, water infiltration through the cap would be sufficient to maintain the 3.7 gpm discharge rate of leachate for as long as the tailings pile exists.

Simply put, Oak Ridge National Laboratories predicts we get exactly the same amount of leachate coming out of the Atlas tailings, exceeding Clean Water Act concentration limits, for the next 400,000 years whether you put a cap on it or not. From an environmental water impacts point of view, there is no difference between a "no action," a "capping in place," and a "spending \$120 million on a drunken debauch" alternative.

This analysis by Oak Ridge on the Atlas tailings illustrates why the DOE was correct to move Title I tailings piles located on floodplains of the Colorado River system in order to achieve reclamation. Capping would not, and did not, work for these piles because cap materials conduct as much precipitation as tailings. In addition, embodied water in the unlined tailings discharge for centuries. This history apparently informed Congress's specification in the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Reauthorization Act that the tailings be moved for reclamation by the DOE. Under the weight of this information, how can DOE even consider capping in place as a serious reclamation alternative?

I suggest that the DOE specify in the EIS that "capping in place" is the "no action alternative" for purposes of groundwater remediation analysis. The EIS could then analyze the costs and environmental benefits of alternative relocation models involving the movement of the tailings to three different reclamation sites by three different means of transport, described above. I understand that on-site groundwater remediation is a component of all alternatives, because the leachate already in the plume between the tailings pile and the Colorado River needs to be pumped out and treated under any reclamation scheme.

WC 97

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows

1. there is no way you can guarantee the safe transportation of the material.
2. I do not want it here

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

WC 98

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah. My concerns are as follows:

1. I'm not infavor of this contanintion this will do

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

WC 99

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah. My concerns are as follows

1. Too close to communities

2. We have enough waste material in our area

3. I think it should be in an area more remote

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

WC 100

This is an official notice to the DOE registering my objections to any plans being considered to move 13 million tons of contaminated uranium tailings from Grand County, Utah to East Carbon, Carbon County, Utah.

My concerns are as follows

1. Health Dangers ( how will you contain the contaminated uranium tailings)

2. Environmental problems later on. What about the wildlife, pets, livestock, crops and vegetation.

3. Toxins for long periods of time.

4. Clean up expenses in later years.

5. Costs of keeping the above under control

6. Are skilled people taking care of this and our they protected. Are the employee's fully aware of the dangers and risk of containing tailings.

Please enter these comments into your permanent project records.

WC 101

Thank you for the opportunity to provide scoping comments for the Moab (Atlas) Millsite EIS. The National Park Service (NPS) has had long-term involvement with a wide range of issues associated with the Moab Millsite. Based on this involvement, we recommend that the EIS address the following issues.

#### General

1. The National Academie s/National Research Council identified a number of data gaps and made several recommendations associated with the Moab Millsite. We recommend that DOE make every effort to address these data gaps and recommendations in preparing the EIS.

2. The EIS should address clean-up of lands adjacent to the Moab Millsite that are currently contaminated due to windblown tailings from the Moab Millsite (e.g., areas of Arches NP).

3. The release of dust and airborne contaminants, including respirable particles and radioactive constituents, into the atmosphere and subsequent ground deposition needs to be safely controlled during start-up, remediation and close-down activities. We recommend that continuous monitoring for airborne